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FROM THE FUND OF

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VYNER.

A Family History.

“Et genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.”

Ovid Metam : lib. 13.

“A line of long descended Ancestors
Is but by grace of imputation ours.”

Dryden.

1885.

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and

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V Y N E R .



THIS Surname, which is found spelt in various ways in the Heralds' Visitations and in the ancient Records of the Kingdom as Venor, Venur, Venour, Viner, Vinour, Vyner, Vynor, Vynar, Veynour, &c., &c., is derived from the Latin word "Venator," a huntsman, which, when abbreviated, is written Venōr; or from the French equivalent of the same word, which is Veneur or le Veneur, also Venur, as we find it in the French Dictionary of Arms.

We know that, after the Conquest, the Conqueror granted to his companions in arms large portions of the lands of the conquered. These grants were made subject to the performance of certain services for the king, regulated by the extent of land granted, and the rank and qualifications of the Grantees. The services ordinarily reserved were of a military character, in which case the grantees or tenants of

the lands were said to hold the same "per servicium militare;" but in other cases, where some particular service was to be performed by the tenant, the tenure was called "Tenure by Serjeanty"—per serjeantiam. The nature of these particular services was various; thus we find recorded grants—to Johannes de Wilford "ut sit *Forestarius Regis*," that is Keeper of the King's forests—to Galfridus Luttrell "ut sit *Venator Regis*," that is Huntsman to the King—to Ricardus de Luscombe "per serjeantiam custodiendi canes Regis," that is, by the service of keeping the King's hounds. The grantees of the lands direct from the King sub-divided them amongst their sons and dependents, reserving from their sub-grantees the performance of similar services, either to the King, or to themselves.

As the Conqueror and his followers were, when not engaged in actual warfare, or in securing to themselves possession of the lands taken from the conquered people, occupied chiefly in hunting, the service of "*Venator*," or huntsman, was the service most frequently reserved by the Grantors, and accordingly we find in "Domesday Book" that Waleran, otherwise Walerannus *Venator*, held of the King (de Rege) extensive lands in Hampshire, and in other parts of England, and that Robertus, Rogerus, Radulphus, Walterus, Ricardus, and others, who also all bore the distinctive title, or sur-name, of "*Venator*," held portions of such lands from him (de eo); and we also find there that Croc, or Croch, *Venator* (to whom reference will be made hereafter), and Rinaldus his son, held lands in Hampshire direct from the King; and that Comes Hugo, otherwise Hugh Lupus, held extensive lands by direct grant from the King, and that Robertus his son held some of such lands from him; and that Ranulphus and others held lands from Robertus, and so on; nearly all these grantees bearing the title or sur-name of "*Venator*."

The first historical mention we have of the name now under consideration is in the history of the "Battle of the Fords," which was fought A.D. 960 between Lothaire, King of France, and Richard Sans-peur, Duke of Normandy; and we find in Palgrave's "History of Normandy," vol. ii, p. 738, the following passage in reference to this battle:—

"But who so prominent in the group as Gautier le Veneur?

"All the interest in the battle seemed at one juncture
"to be concentrated upon the Huntsman, as though he
"had been the sole object of the conflict. Dragged
"from his horse, seized by the enemy, rescued and
"remounted by the ready Duke upon the best horse he
"had, perhaps his own charger, and now again for the
"battle."

The ancient seat of the "le Veneurs" appears to have been Venables, near Evereux in Normandy, and they bore for their arms "Or," or "Argent, a bend azure," (La Roque, *Histoire d'Harcourt*, ii, 1881), which arms were also borne by several of their English descendants, as well as by other Venatores, who came to England at the time of the Conquest, and their descendants (the colours being varied, or additions made to them, for difference) as, for example, by Walerannus Venator, who bore "Argent, a bend engrailed gules;" and by the Family of Vyner, who have from time out of mind borne "Azure a bend Or," with the addition of a "Chief argent charged with two Cornish choughs proper in fesse;" and with the further addition by one branch of the Family (the Condover branch) now supposed to be extinct, of a "Saltire engrailed gules" between the choughs, representing their connection, by marriage, with the Family of Tibtoft, through that of Scrope. (*See Appendix A for the Pedigree of this branch of the Family.*)

It is believed that the present representative of the French

branch, Comte le Veneur, resides at Carrouges, in the Department of Orne, and that he bears for his arms "Argent a bend Azure, charged with three Crosslets Or.*"

Three brothers of this Norman Family of le Veneur are said to have come to England with Comes Hugo, otherwise Hugh Lupus, at the time of the Conquest, namely:

1.—Gislebert, or Gilbert, Venator, or de Venables, said to be the ancestor of the Barons of Kinderton (a title which is now extinct or merged in that of Vernon) and ancestor also

* In the early days of chivalry, arms were assumed by, not granted to the bearers of them. In Burton's "Antiquities of Leicestershire" (pp. 7, 8, 2nd Edition) is the following passage (quoted by Dugdale in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire") with reference to the assumption of Coats of Arms by persons, whose descendants thenceforward continued to bear them, which appears to be in point in this place, as explaining the various colours and differences in the Arms of different members of the same Family, and the origin of their descent.

"In this Town (Abkettleby, in the Hundred of Framland, in the County of Leicester) sometimes dwelt an ancient Family of the Oreby, who, for their Arms bare 'Or, two chevrons, and a *canton* gules,' taken from the Coat of Albany, Lord Belvoire, who bare 'Or, two chevrons and a *bordure* gules,' which manner of bearing arms was very ancient, for in the infancy of hereditary armqury, about the beginning of the Reign of King Henry III, (as that learned and judicious Mr. Camden, Clarendieux, and Pierre Pitheu, a Frenchman, do note), Arms in Christendom became hereditary and descendible, which before were *ex placito*, as by divers instances might be shewed. About that time I have observed that those, who were either menial attendants, or else Feodaries to any noble personages, who held lands of them by any certain service, or otherwise devoted to them, did usually assume to themselves, for their Arms, the device of the Coat of their Lords, either changing the colours retaining the charge, or by adding something to them; as Charnels of Muston, near Belvoire, who bare "Gules two chevrons and *bordure* Or"—the colours from Albany counter-changed. Criol, or Keriel, of Croxton, bare "Argent two chevrons and a *canton* gules, charged with a lion passant argent."

Apropos of the Family of Oreby, it may be mentioned, as a further instance of the practice of assuming Coats of Arms in the early days of chivalry, that Sir Richard Fytton of Gawsworth, in the County of Chester, having a grant from Earl Hugh Cyvellicoc (Hugh II, Earl of Chester) of lands in Fallybrome in the same County, in the reign of King Henry II, his son, Sir Lawrence Fytton, bore for his arms "Argent on a bend azure

of the French line of "le Veneur," who bore for his arms "Argent a bend azure fretty Or" for difference. (*Anselme viii, 256.*)

2.—Another, from whom are said to have been derived the Butlers of Chester, Barons of Warrington, who bore for his arms "Or a bend azure, differenced by the garbs, or wheatsheaves, of Chester."

3.—Radulph, or Ranulph, Venator, who held lands in chief from Hugh Lupus; and who, it appears in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," witnessed the Foundation Charter of Chester Abbey, and was a benefactor to it; and whose son, Robert le Veneur, received from Hugh Lupus Over Lostock, in Cheshire; his son Robert (the grandson of Ranulph) receiving, in the year 1160, from Earl Hugh Cyvellioe a grant of the Manor of Budworth, in the same county, with a Moiety of the Forestership of the Forest of Mara, now (or what remains of it) Delamere Forest; and from him were said to have descended the Grosvenors of Budworth, who bore for their arms "Azure a bend Or," one of whom, Richard le Grosvenor, Lord of Budworth, appears by their Pedigree in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire"

three garbs Or," taken from the Coat of the said Earl, who bore "Azure six garbs Or, 3, 2, and 1;" and sometimes a Coat taken from that of the said Family of Oreby, viz.: "Argent two chevrons gules and a canton gules," and sometimes "Argent a canton gules, over all a bend azure charged as in the original coat," the Arms taken from the Oreby Coat being assumed on the occasion of the marriage of Thomas Fytton, of Gawsworth, a younger son living in 1335, with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Oreby, of Gawsworth. The Founder of the Family of Oreby of Gawsworth was Herbert Oreby, of Hagnaby, in the County of Lincoln, in the reign of King Henry II.

So the first English members of the Norman Family of "le Veneur" assumed for their Arms "Azure a bend Or;" and the same shield and bend, with or without the variation of colours for difference, were afterwards borne by some of their descendants or dependents, or with something added thereto, as in the instance of the Family of Vyner, who added a "Chief argent two Cornish choughs proper in fesse."

(stated to have been derived from Charters and Inquisitions) to have claimed the Forestership of Delamere Forest in the 31st of King Edward I.; and his nephew, Warin le Grosvenor, to have been a Forester of Delamere, after his uncle's death without issue, in the 35th year of the same reign.

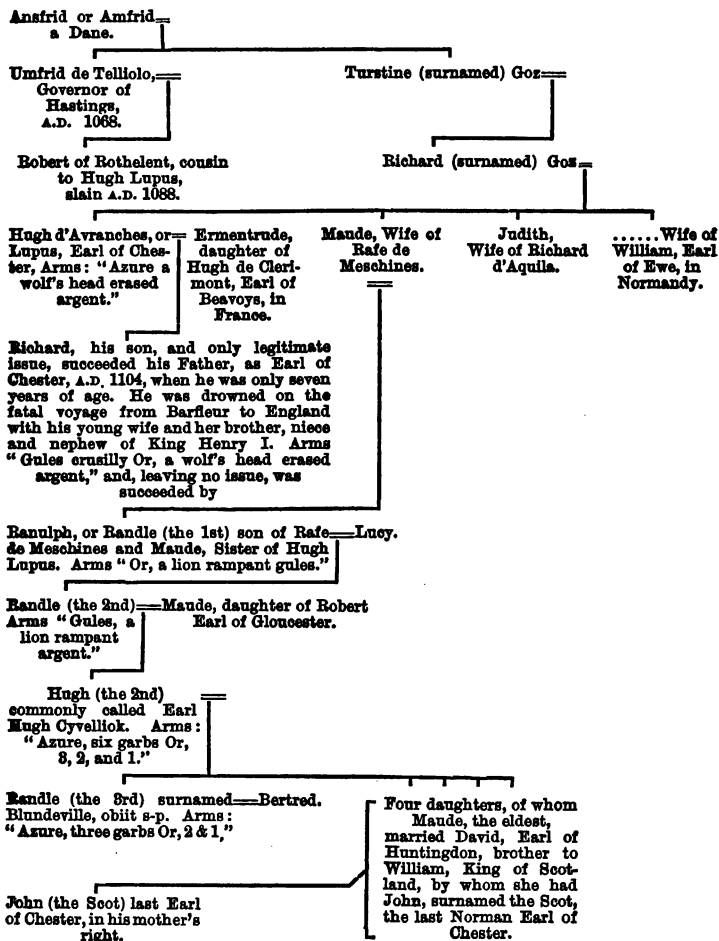
This, the elder branch of the Grosvenors appears by the same Pedigree to have become extinct in the male line in the reign of King Henry VI., Cecilia, sole daughter, and heiress of Richard le Grosvenor, being the last.

The Grosvenors of Eaton, now represented by the Duke of Westminster, claim, it is believed, the same descent as the Grosvenors of Budworth, through Ralph Grosvenor, a younger son (his elder brother, Robert, having died without male issue) of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, of Hulme, or Holme, in Cheshire, whose wife was a daughter of Sir William Phesaunt, Knt., whose arms appear to have been a variation of those of the Grosvenor ("Azure a bend Or"), viz.: "Azure a bend indented Or and azure," pointing rather to the same original descent.

The Grosvenors say (or the Heralds, who compile the Peerage, say for them) that their common ancestor was "le gros Veneur," the great or chief Venator to the Dukes of Normandy before the Conquest, referring, possibly, to Gautier le Veneur before-mentioned in the notice of the "Battle of the Fords," and it appears, from Burke's Peerage, that in the Herald's Visitation of the County of Warwick, in 1619, the Pedigree of this branch of the Grosvenors is made to commence with "Gilbert le Grosvenator miles," who is therein stated to have been a nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, but there is no proof of this being the fact, nor is there any attempt to prove it in the Peerage. It would seem to be one of those stretches of

the imagination, which are taken up by old Families, and nursed until they become Family Traditions.* If it were possible, at this distance of time, to arrive at the truth, the Grosvenors (having regard to the termination of their Patronymic, and their ancient Coat of Arms, "Azure a bend

* The descent of Hugh Lupus is given in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," as follows :



Or," to which they were unquestionably entitled, by assumption at least, notwithstanding the decision in the Grosvenor and Scrope controversy to the contrary), if not descended, through one of the three brothers, from the Norman Family of "le Veneur," would be found to be descended from one of the Venatores, who came over at the Conquest, and who obtained grants of land from the King, or from his principal grantees, and some of whom assumed for their arms those of the Norman Family of "le Veneur," with or without differences, as before mentioned (see Note, p. 4) possibly from Croc, or Croch Venator, who had grants of land direct from the King; but not from a Venator bearing the title of "le gros Veneur," the great or chief Venator, for "gros" does not mean "great" in the sense of "chief," but "large," "fat," "bulky," like Louis the VIth, King of France, in the early part of the 12th century, "*qui fut surnommé 'le Gros' a cause de son embonpoint:*" whereas Croc or Croch Venator would be readily corrupted into Cro[ch] Venñr, (and possibly might be so pronounced) and thence into Grosvenor.

In the Report of the Controversy, in the reign of Richard II., between the Grosvenor and the Scrope, as to the right of the former to bear as his arms "Azure a bend Or," the witnesses for the former, many of whom are therein stated to have been related to him, or connected with him by marriage, and who might have been supposed to know something, at least, of his Family history, alleged that he, and his ancestors, had borne the Arms in question from the time of the Conquest, and that one of them, Gilbert Grosvenor, came over with Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, from whom he was descended. How it was proposed to prove this descent (see Note p. 7 ante) does not appear, but it does appear that evidence was given on the part of the Scrope, that, in comparison with the Scrope, the Grosvenor was obscure and

unknown in the ranks of chivalry: and if this was true, the reason for it might be found in the fact that the Venatores generally gave themselves over to field-sports in preference to a military life: or, in other words, preferred pleasure to business, and so fell into comparative military obscurity. Indeed Hugh Lupus himself appears from the description given of him in Ordericus' Ecclesiastical History (quoted by Ormerod in his History of Cheshire) to have given himself over to field-sports and self-indulgence, and to have been pre-eminently entitled to be called "Le gros Venator." "He was," writes the Historian, "not abundantly liberal, but profusely prodigal, and carried not so much a family, as an army, along with him: he took no account either of his receipts or disbursements; he daily wasted his estate, and delighted more in falconers, and huntsmen, than in the tillers of his land, or Heaven's Orators, the Ministers: he was given much to his belly, whereby in time he grew so fat, that he could scarcely crawl: he had many bastard sons and bastard daughters, but they were almost all swept away by sundry misfortunes. The Welshmen, or Britons, called him 'Hugh Vras,' that is 'Hugh the Fat.' Ordericus calls him 'Hugh Dirgane,' which, in the Welsh language, signifies 'Hugh the Gross.' He had land in twenty counties in England." With such an example in their Chief, the Venatores, who depended upon him, might well sink into comparative military obscurity. At the same time it is impossible, on a careful perusal of the Report on the Controversy, not to see that there was a great amount of prejudice in favour of the Scrope; and that the enquiry was one-sided, and unfairly conducted to the prejudice of the Grosvenor.

The author of a book intituled "The Norman People and their Descendants in the British Dominions, and United States of America," makes the following pertinent observa-

tion with respect to the older portions of English Pedigrees as not to be depended on :—

“The Heralds and Genealogists of the 16th and 17th centuries had to provide Pedigrees : but though such Pedigrees may be regarded as fairly authentic in their account of Families as far back as the 14th century ; when they touch on remoter times, are not to be relied on, and accepted on the mere authority of the Heralds or Genealogists who compiled them.”

It will be seen from what has gone before that the Venatores were very numerous in all parts of England : but gradually, as the conquered people became reconciled to their lot, population increased, and with the increase came the subdivision of the land, which was brought more extensively into cultivation, in consequence whereof the services of the Venatores, and other Officers of the Chase, became less necessary to the Lords of the soil, and they found other occupations than those belonging to their offices, and thus gradually became absorbed into the population, and the names of their Offices became sur-names, which became, in their turn, corrupted and changed into other surnames bearing more or less resemblance to the originals : thus in one Record we find “Thom. le Venor” and Alicia his wife alienating in part land held by him in serjeanty, who in another part of the same Record is called “Thom. Venator.” In another Record “Johannes le Venoir” (also called le Venor) alienating in part land held by him in Draycot, Wilts, in serjeanty as Keeper of the Forest of Wolvemere, Hants ; and in another we find Robertus de Venur holding lands, also in Draycot ; and in another (amongst the Inquisitiones post mortem) is Nic. le Venur fil. Johannis de Venur, holding land in the parish of Brambleshute (now called Bramshot) in the Forest of Woolmere, in the County of Southampton, by the service of being the Chief Forester

Venur

there, and it may be mentioned that in the year 1329, 2nd Edward III., Nicholas de Venure was the occupier of Basing Manor in the same county. Numerous other instances could be cited of the name or office of Venator being changed into similar surnames, such as Venor, Venur, Venour, Veinour, Vyner, Veynour, Viner, and even "Hunter," "Hunt," and "le Hunt," as the English equivalents for the original name or office. In England, for example, "Hunter alias Venour" in London, and in Lincolnshire. "Hunt" of Boreatton in Shropshire, and a Family of that name in Staffordshire, who are said in Burkes "Landed Gentry" to claim to be descended from Richard "*Venator*," in the reign of Edward I., and from Thomas le Hunt said to have been living 40th Edward III.: and in Scotland, the "Hunters" of Hunterston in the County of Ayr; and the "Hunters" of Polmood, Tweeddale, who claim to be descended from Norman Venator, and William Venator, said to have been amongst those who, passing over to England after the Conquest, went northward in the train of David I. of Scotland, who had married Maud, a grand-niece of the Conqueror. This sur-name in its various forms is, as before-mentioned, of frequent occurrence in the Public Records of the Kingdom; and in and previous to the reign of King Henry VIII. there were many persons bearing the name, spelt in various ways, in London, and in the Counties of Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Sussex, but especially in the Counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, in the latter of which the name was of frequent occurrence.

The first of the Family bearing the sur-name of Vyner, of whom we have certain knowledge of his direct lineal male descendants being still living (1885), was John Vyner, of Woodmancote, in the Parish of North Cerney, in the County of Gloucester, who was a man of mature age in the reign of King Henry VIII., and who was at that time in possession

of the Manor of North Cerney, or of the separate Manor of Calmsden, within the parish of North Cerney, consisting of between three hundred and four hundred acres of land, and common of pasture for five hundred sheep, under a lease from the Archbishop of York for a term of fifty-one years.

This John Vyner died in 1547, 38th Henry VIII, leaving a widow, Joan, his eldest son, John, who was under the age of 21, and a younger son, Thomas. He died intestate, and on the 8th of December in the same year letters of administration of his estate and effects were granted by a Commissary of the Bishop of Gloucester, at Cirencester, to his widow, Joan, by which she became possessed of the Lease and Manor, &c. She, as was alleged in the Record hereinafter referred to, assigned all her Estate and interest in the said Lease and Manor, &c., to Richard Taylor, who was at that time Rector of North Cerney, and who again assigned the same to Richard Byston, who immediately assigned the same to William Fyfeld. It is believed, for reasons hereinafter appearing, that the assignment by Joan, John Vyner's widow, to Richard Taylor was obtained from her by fraud; and that the subsequent assignments to Richard Byston and William Fyfeld were fraudulent and collusive, and made with the intention of depriving her and her sons of their Estate, instances of which were, as appears from the history of those times, of too frequent occurrence. It appears from the same Record that, afterwards, on the 7th December, 1558, anno primo Elizabethæ, John Vyner, the eldest son (having, as it is supposed, at that time attained his majority) entered upon the said Manor, and took possession of it, and ousted the said William Fyfeld therefrom, who (but not until seven years afterwards) brought an action against the said John Vyner to recover damages for ejecting him, to which action the said John Vyner put in an appearance and defended it by

John Stokes, his Attorney, and obtained leave to plead thereto. The said John Vyner on the same day, 7th December, 1558, took possession of certain goods and chattels, said to have been the property of Thomas Taylor, Clerk, which were on the premises; and at the same time that Fyfeld brought *his* action, Thomas Taylor brought another action against John Vyner to recover the goods and chattels, which John Vyner had probably distrained for rent in arrear. These particulars were obtained from the De Banco Rolls at the Public Record Office, on which the proceedings, so far, in the two actions are entered (Michaelmas Term, 6 & 7 Eliz: part 3 Membrane 1727, and part 2 Membrane 933 dorso) but as the Rolls do not appear to have been completed by the addition of any Judgments in the Actions, it may be concluded that they were not proceeded with. (An English translation of the original Records in the two Actions, which are in abbreviated latin, will be found in the Appendix B). *p. 107*

John Vyner and his younger brother, Thomas Vyner, when they had recovered possession of the Manor, &c., continued to reside in the parish of North Cerney, and they both married, and had several children, the latter, Thomas, being the father of Richard Vyner, his eldest son, a daughter, Joan, who died young; William Vyner, his second son, who settled at Warwick, and purchased estates in that county, including the Eathorpe Estate, which remained in the possession of his descendants for five generations, and other children, one of whom, Thomas, afterwards became Sir Thomas Vyner, Knt. and Bart., and Lord Mayor of London, A.D. 1653; the last named and three other children being the issue of a second marriage.

It is not clearly known who was the father of the first John Vyner of Woodmancote, but it is believed that he was William Vyner, a younger son of John Vyner, of Bradford,

Wilts, who died in 1494, and who was, with his son Nicholas Vyner, engaged there, and at the neighbouring village of Slaughterford, in the woollen trade. (See Pedigree, Appendix A.) John Vyner of Woodmancote was however living at Woodmancote in 1545, 36th Henry VIII., where, as appears by the Tax Rolls for that year, he was taxed for £8; and he died there in two years afterwards, viz.: in 1547, 38th Henry VIII. He was contemporary with several members of a Family of Vynor, who were settled at Churchdown, in Gloucestershire, as also appears by the Tax Rolls, 34th and 35th Henry VIII., and with William Vyner, of Elmstone Hardwick in that County and neighbourhood, who is supposed to have been his brother, and who, as appears by the Tax Rolls in 34th and 35th Henry VIII., 1543-4, was taxed there for £3; and it appears by the Will of this William Vyner's Grandson, John Vyner of Elmstone Hardwick, dated 13th December, 1647, that the latter was possessed of lands in Elmstone, Deerhurst, and Churchdowne. He was also contemporary with Richard Vinor and William Vinor of Cirencester, who as appears from the Tax Rolls for that place were taxed there, the former in £13, and the latter in £4; and with Thomas Vynnar, of Kempford, in the same County and neighbourhood, who was taxed there in £10, all in the same year: (See Extracts from the Tax Rolls, Appendix, C).

There were also, about the same period, numerous families of Vyner, Vynar, Viner, and Vinor, spelt in various ways, in Gloucestershire and Wilts, in the vicinity of the places above-mentioned, but to which of these Families in particular John Vyner of Woodmancote was in any and what degree related, except as above-stated, there is at present no proof; and when it is considered how many thousands of Englishmen were destroyed and lost sight of in the Civil Wars, especially in the Wars of the Roses, as well as in the French

Wars; and the imperfection of some Records, and the entire absence of others, previous to the Reign of King Henry VIII., to say nothing of confiscations of Estates, and change of Tenants, it is not surprising that the difficulty of tracing back individuals, and even families, beyond that period should be very great.* Possibly the descent of John Vynor of Woodmancote might be clearly traced back through Old Wills and Records, and even to a remote period; but the labour and expense of tracing it would be very great, as the Wills and Records being most of them in abbreviated Latin, and uncouth handwriting, are difficult to read and translate; and costly moreover, if obtained by the employment of Record Agents, who are not always to be depended upon, as the following statement will explain.

It appears from an old Record (De banco Roll, Hil. T. 9th Rich. II., A.D. 1386, Membrane 408) that Walter de Knolle, being in 10th Edward III., A.D. 1336, seized in fee of a Messuage and one Virgate of land in Lyncombe-juxta-Bath, granted the same to William Vynour of Lyncombe

* It is not improbable that John Vynour, who in the 22nd year of the Reign of King Henry VI., A.D. 1444 (De banco Roll, Trinity Term of that year, Membrane 64) appeared by his Attorney, in respect of one-third of one Messuage, one Virgate of land, four acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture in Clopton, otherwise Clapton, near Northleach in Gloucestershire, which he claimed against John Brown, was in some degree related to this Family, though of an earlier generation; as the Family, in after years, appear to have been connected with this neighbourhood in a remarkable manner; for example, we find, (in a later part of this History,) William Vyner, of Warwick, a Grandson of John Vyner, of Woodmancote, obtaining, 24th May, 1612, 9th James I., an assignment from Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, of a Lease of the Rectory and Tythes of Northleach. We further find Edith Egg, a daughter of Edith Vyner, half sister of William Vyner, and whole sister of Sir Thomas Vyner, marrying Anthony Lambert, of Coln St. Aldwyns; and Elizabeth Egg, another daughter of Edith Vyner, marrying Giles Tombs, of Bourton-on-the-Water, and Elizabeth, daughter of Joan Vyner, the other whole sister of Sir Thomas Vyner, marrying Richard Marchant of Abington: all these places being in the immediate neighbourhood of Clopton, otherwise Clapton, and North Cerney.

and Claricia his wife for their lives, with remainder to Margery their daughter for her life: remainder to Richard le Vynour of Bath, and the heirs of his body in fee tail: remainder, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of the said William Vynour. Claricia died; and William Vynour married Alicia, by whom he had a son Richard, and afterwards died leaving Alicia, his widow, and his son Richard, a minor. After his death one John de Iforde, Prior of Bath, (by covin of Alicia) entered into possession of the Estate, and into the custody of the Minor, during his Minority, and endowed the said Alicia with one-third of the Estate. Margery, daughter of the said William and Claricia Vynour, died in her father's life-time. Richard le Vynour of Bath, who and the heirs of his body were entitled to the Estate on the death of Margery, died leaving a son, William Vynour, who, on the death of his father, entered into possession of the said third part, and ousted the said Alicia, (who had married Henry Wrugge), therefrom. From this statement, the correctness of which may be relied on, the following portion of Pedigree may be raised:—

Henry Wrugge, = Alicia = William Vynour, = Claricia, (1st Wife) died in		
(2nd Husband.)	(2nd Wife.)	(of Lyncombe).
		the life-time of her husband.

Richard (the Minor).	Margery (who died in the life-time of her father).
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Richard le Vynour =	
(of Bath).	

William Vynour, who took the Estate under the original Grant from Walter de Knolle, and who demised the same to Sewallus Fraunceys for a term of five years.

From this and from the foregoing Record it does not appear what relationship existed between William Vynour of Lyncombe, and Richard le Vynour of Bath, but the probability is that they were related. At all events Richard's son, William, took the Estate.

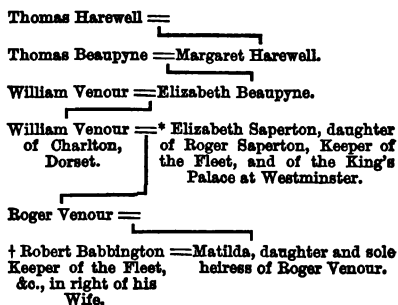
In another Record (Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Miscellaneous Books, vol. 4) under the head of "Inquisitions

on Knights' Fees," taken in the 6th and 7th Henry VI., 1428-9, it appears that in the 4th Henry VI., 1426, Thomas Harewell was the Owner of the Manors of Morton and Knolle, and of the Advowson of the Church of Knolle in the County of Somerset, and that he had a daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Beaupyne, and that Thomas Beaupyne and his wife had a daughter Elizabeth, who married William Venour, and that William Venour and his wife had a son William Venour, who succeeded his father and mother in the possession of the Manors of Morton and Knolle, which both lie close together in the immediate vicinity of Bath and Lyncombe. This statement may also be relied on as being correct, and from another source of information, equally trustworthy, it appears that William Venour (the son of William Venour and Elizabeth Beaupyne,) described as of Charlton, Dorset, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Saperton, Keeper of the Fleet and of the King's Palace at Westminster (freehold offices and hereditary), and that they had a son, Roger, who on their deaths succeeded to the same offices; and that this Roger married, and had an only daughter, Matilda, who married Robert Babbington, who on the death of his father-in-law, succeeded to the same offices in right of his wife.

From this statement the following bit of Pedigree may also be correctly raised:

* This Elizabeth is thus mentioned with reference to the answers of John Paston, Esq., to certain Interrogatories touching the Will of Sir John Fastolf, taken on the 29th July, 1466, "in domo habitationis venerabilis mulieris Elizabethæ Venor in le Flete, &c. Paston Letters, Vol. ii. p. 281.

† This Robert Babbington was the Son of Sir William Babbington, who was created K.B. at the Coronation of King Henry VI. *Heralds' Vis. Oxon.*, 1574.



From the name of the place "Knolle," and its vicinity to Lyncombe and Bath, and the names of the persons "Vynour" and "Venour" occurring in connection with it in both extracts, it might, on the first impression, be inferred that these persons were of the same Family, and possibly they were; but there is nothing to lead to the inference that they were ancestors of John Vyner of Woodmancote, and his descendants, or that he was in any way connected with them: nevertheless these extracts have been made use of in a compilation professing to be the History and Pedigree of a branch of this Family, commencing in the Reign of King Stephen, and including in its descent the above-named John Vyner of Woodmancote, and describing him—not of Woodmancote, but—of Ashelworth in the County of Gloucester, and including also other persons therein mentioned as his descendants, and stating (but not correctly) the legal proceedings herein-before referred to as having been taken against John Vyner, of Woodmancote, by William Fyfeld for ejecting him from the Manor of North Cerney, or from the separate Manor of Calmsden in North Cerney Parish.*

In the De Banco Roll, Michaelmas Term, 6 & 7 Elizabeth, before referred to, John Vyner, the son of John Vyner of Woodmancote, who retook possession of the Manor, &c., of which his mother had been dispossessed, as before-mentioned,

* Though there can be no reasonable doubt that the Family now under consideration is descended from the le Veneurs of Venables in Normandy, whose arms (with the differences and additions before referred to) they have always borne, it must be admitted that there is, at present, no absolute proof of the descent prior to the time of John Vyner of Woodmancote, in the Reign of King Henry VIII., and this History, and the Pedigree attached to it, have been prepared with a view to assist future generations, who, when the translation and printing of the Public Records shall have rendered them more accessible, and intelligible to the general public, may feel inclined to carry back the enquiry to a remoter period. Nothing short of absolute proof can, or ought to be satisfactory to the compilers of Pedigrees and Family Histories.

is described as "husbandman," a term which in those days had not the same meaning that it has at present. In order to arrive at the true meaning of the term "husbandman," of which the latin equivalent is "Agricola," or "Agriculator," it will be convenient to refer to the position of persons engaged in agriculture at that period, and for some time previously thereto, as stated by the late Mr. J. R. Green, in his "History of the English People," a work original in its plan, as giving an History of the "People" in their social aspect, instead of, as in other histories, confining it to an account of the wars and fortunes of their Rulers only. Mr. Green informs us that the Manorial system, on which the social organization of every rural part of England rested in the fourteenth century, had divided the land into a number of large estates, in each of which about a fourth of the soil was usually retained by the owner of the Manor, as his demesne, or Home Farm; whilst the remainder was distributed amongst tenants, who were bound to render service to their Lord. But that at a time earlier than any Record we possess, the mass of the agricultural population had formed a class of peasant proprietors, who had, in addition to their huts and the small plots of land surrounding them, the privilege of turning out a few cattle on the waste of the Manor, subject to the rendering of their service to the Lord in the cultivation of his demesne, a service, which might be rendered personally or by deputy: and that it was the nature and extent of this labour rent, which determined the rank of the tenants amongst themselves: for instance, the villeins, or free tenants, were only bound to gather in their Lord's harvest, and to aid in the ploughing and sowing of Autumn and Lent, while the cottar and the labourer were bound to work in aid of the home farm throughout the year. That the cultivation of the home farm rested wholly with the tenants, by whom the great grange of their Lord was

filled with sheaves, his sheep sheared, his grain malted, and the wood hewn for his hall fire. That the extent of these services rested wholly on tradition, but that the number of teams, the fines, the reliefs, the heriots, which the Lord could claim, was generally entered on the Court Roll of the Manor, a copy of which became the Title Deed of the Tenants, and gave them the name of Copyholders. That the first disturbance of this system of tenure sprang from the introduction of leases: the Lord of the Manor, instead of cultivating the demesne through his own bailiff, whose duty it was to exact from the tenants their dues, often found it more convenient and profitable to let the Manor to a tenant at a given rent payable either in money or in kind. That it was to this system of leasing, or rather to the usual term for the rent it entailed (feorm), that we owe the words "farm" and "farmer," the growing use of which from the twelfth century marks the first step in the rural revolution, which afforded opportunities, by which the wealthier amongst the tenantry could rise to a position of apparent equality with their older masters. That at the close of the Reign of Edward III. the Lord of a Manor had, in fact, by commutation of the tenant's services above-mentioned for money payments, and the sale of freedom to the serfs or labourers, been reduced over a large part of England to the position of a modern land-lord receiving a rental in money from his tenant, and dependent for the cultivation of his own demesne on hired labour; while the wealthier of the tenants themselves often took the demesne on lease, as its farmers, and thus created a new class intermediate between the larger proprietors and the customary tenants. That then came the "Black Death," which ravaged the country, decreasing the number of labourers, and increasing the price of labour, so that it became the interest of the Lords to diminish the number of tenants on their Estates, which they did by

massing small allotments into larger holdings, evicting the tenants without mercy, and throwing the land into sheep farms, which required fewer hands than tillage.

In the 16th Century, when John Vyner was living at Woodmancote, the industries and trades of the kingdom must have been, compared with those of later times, exceedingly limited, though the woollen trade, and cloth manufacture were then rising into importance; and it may be fairly assumed that the tilling of land, or husbandry, as the oldest and most general industry, was in a high degree honorable: that it was so in the 15th Century appears from an observation of Poggio, an Italian Notary, who visited England in the early part of that century (quoted by Mr. Green) that "even men of gentle blood attend to country business, and sell their wool and cattle, not thinking it any disparagement to engage in rural industry." In the "Paston Letters," written in the reign of King Henry VI., at the latter part of the 15th Century, is a description of one of these "husbandmen," a member of the ancient Family of Paston, born in Paston, in Gemyngham Soken, in the County of Norfolk, as follows:

"First there was one Clement Paston dwelling in Paston,
"and he was a good plain husband (*i.e.* husbandman)
"and lived upon land that he had in Paston, and kept
"thereon a plough at all times in the year, and some-
"times in Barleysell two ploughs. The said Clement
"yede (*i.e.* went) at one plough both winter and
"summer, and he rode to mill on the bare horse-back
"with his corn under him; and also drove his cart
"with divers corns to Wynterton to sell, as a good
"husband[man] ought to do. He had in Paston a five
"or six score acres of land at the most, and much
"thereof bond land to Gemyngham Hall, with a little
"poor water-mill running by a little river there, as it
"appeareth there of old time: other livelode nor
"Manors had he none there, nor in none other place."

It may be mentioned that this Family of Paston rose to great wealth and importance in the latter part of the Reign of King Henry VI., and succeeding Reigns: one of them was a Judge, whose nephew, Sir John Paston, was high in Royal favour in the time of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and in the time of the Stuarts one of them was created a Baronet.

But further with respect to this term "husbandman." In "some account of the life of Shakspeare," prefixed to his Works revised by The Rev. Alexander Dyce, it is said of John Shakspeare, the father of the Dramatist, that "he married Mary, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden of Wilmcote, then deceased, who, though described in documents of the time as "husbandman," appears to have been a considerable landed proprietor." This would be about the time of John Vyner of Woodmancote, of whom we are now writing, and it shows that the term "husbandman" bore in those days a very different meaning from what it bears now.

After the Wars of the Roses, and peace and quiet found room for increased industry, the rent of farms more than doubled, and the system of evicting the tenants of the smaller farms, and throwing them together into larger farms, upon which more sheep could be kept, increased; and the woollen manufacture became more extensively carried on in England, and especially in the Western Counties, where John Vyner, of Bradford (Wilts.), before referred to, carried it on in the fifteenth century, and there were many persons of this name engaged in the woollen trade and manufacture in Stroud and Painswick, and other towns in Gloucestershire, and in Castlecombe, Slaughterford, and other neighbouring Towns in Wiltshire; which affords an additional reason for supposing that the North Cerney Vyners, who form the subject of this memoir, were closely related to the Slaughterford and Castlecombe Vyners, whose increasing business in

the woollen trade had brought them into connection with Bristol and London; and possibly the good-fortune, which subsequently attended upon certain members of this Family, was in some measure due to this connection.

The progress of Agricultural change, consequent upon the evictions before referred to, brought with it a vast amount of social discontent amongst the agricultural populations, who were thrown out of work by it, and a glut was caused in the labour market, which brought a host of "broken men" upon the country, who having no means of subsistence went about in gangs robbing and stripping travellers on the road. The most severe measures were adopted towards these unfortunate men; but, as Sir Thomas More had pointed out in the Reign of King Henry VIII., these measures were worse than useless as a remedy for the disease: nevertheless they were continued, and we read, in Green's History, of the "Magistrates of Somersetshire capturing a gang of a hundred at a stroke, hanging fifty of them at once on the gallows, and complaining bitterly to the Council of the necessity for waiting till the Assizes, before they could enjoy the spectacle of the fifty other hanging beside them;" but in 1562 Queen Elizabeth, wiser and more merciful than her predecessors, issued a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole matter, the result of which was that labour was enforced on the idle, and each town and parish was held responsible for the relief of the indigent and disabled poor: Houses of Correction were established for the punishment and amendment of those who were able to work, but would not; and ultimately an Act was passed in the 43rd year of her Reign, which remained the base of our Poor Law up to our own time. Such was the state of the country, when the brothers John and Thomas Vyner were living at North Cerney.

It may be supposed that such of the ancestors of John

Vyner of Woodmancote as were not engaged in trade were yeomen; and that they lived pretty much in the same style as Bishop Latimer's family about the end of the 15th Century in the reign of King Henry VII., as he thus describes it in one of his sermons preached by him before King Edward VI.—

“My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own.

“Only he had a farm of £3, or £4, by the year at the uttermost; and hereupon he tilled as much land as kept half a dozen men. He had a walk for a hundred sheep, and my mother milked thirty kine: he was able and did find the King a harness with himself and his horse, while he came to the place where he should receive the King's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harness when he went to Blackheath field.” [1497, 12th Henry VII., when the Cornish Rebels headed by Lord Audley encamped there.] “He kept me to school: he married my sisters with £5 apiece, so that he brought them up in Godliness, and the fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the same farm, where he that now hath it payeth £16 by the year, or more; and is not able to do anything for his Prince, for himself, nor for his children; or give a cup of drink to the poor.”

The lease of the Manor and land, &c., held by John Vyner of Woodmancote, and afterwards by his sons, appears by the Record in Fyfeld's Action to have been granted in 1541 (32nd of Henry VIII.) for a term of fifty-one years, which would therefore expire in 1592. Nothing certain is known of John Vyner, the eldest son, and his family after the expiration of the Lease; but it is believed that some of them became engaged in the woollen and cloth trades, which at that time, to use the words of a Gloucestershire antiquary,

"flourished in every village in and about this county, where there was a stream of water available for Fulling-mills and dyeing:" and there is a tradition in the Family that John Vyner himself had some landed property at Ashelworth in Gloucestershire, and that it was sold by one of his descendants in the Reign of King James I. to a Mr. Cole of Gloucester.

Thomas Vyner, who was the younger son of John Vyner of Woodmancote, and brother of the last-named John Vyner, and who also resided in the parish of North Cerney, married, for his first wife, Margaret, (surname unknown), by whom he had issue seven children, namely,

1. Richard, who was his eldest son, and who married, and had children, two of whom, Danyell and Richard, were baptized at North Cerney, the former on the 10th July 1596, and the latter on the 5th November, 1598. It is not known what became of him, or his family.
2. Joane, who was baptized at North Cerney, 20th April, 1568, died young, and was buried at North Cerney.
3. William, who was baptized at North Cerney, 31st January, 1569-70, and who carried on the line as hereinafter mentioned.
4. Katherine, baptized at North Cerney, 21st November, 1572.
5. Robert, baptized at North Cerney, 23rd August, 1573.
6. Mary, who was baptized at North Cerney, 3rd July, 1575, and who married Samuel Moore of London, Goldsmith, by whom she had a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Sara, and another daughter, Alice. (See the Wills of Sir Thomas Vyner, and William Vyner of Warwick.)

7. Anne, baptized 8th September, 1578. Mrs. Vynier died with this child, and was buried at North Cerney on the same day, on which the child was baptized.

Thomas Vynier married secondly, Anne, daughter of Daniel Ellys, or Ellis, by whom he had four children, namely :

8. Edye or Edith, who was baptized at North Cerney, 28th February, 1583-4. She married a Mr. Egg, by whom she had two daughters—

1. Editha, who married Anthony Lambert of Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire, and who died a Widow, and was buried at Bibury, Gloucestershire, in 1662.

2. Elizabeth, who married Giles Tombs, of Bourton-on-the-Water, in the same County.

- Twins. { 9. Daniel, baptized 15th December, 1588, and died in infancy.
10. Thomas, baptized same day, of whom hereafter.

11. Joane (the younger) who was baptized at North Cerney on the 5th of January, 1596-7. She married and had an only daughter, who married Richard Marchant, and became a widow, and died, and was buried at Bibury, in September 1692, as hereinafter mentioned.

Of the above-named eleven children, William (No. 3) and Thomas (No. 10) only left any mark, by which their descendants can be traced for more than one generation; and after the death of their father in 1600, (see his Will Appendix D), the family appears to have ceased to reside at North Cerney. William had left home before the death of his father and had settled at Warwick; and Thomas, who

was about twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, went to London into the care, it is believed, of Samuel Moore, the Goldsmith, who had married his half-sister Mary.

London had at this period become the general Mart of Europe: the Spanish war with the Netherlands, with its frightful cruelties, had ruined Antwerp, "a third of whose Merchants and Manufacturers are said to have found a refuge on the banks of the Thames." It was in this state of affairs, which was marked by great commercial prosperity, that Thomas Vyner came to London, where he was apprenticed to the trade of a Goldsmith, and in due course became a Citizen and Goldsmith himself, a Member of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, a Knight, and Lord Mayor of London, and ultimately a Baronet.

Sir Thomas Vyner married, firstly, Anne daughter of Mr. Richard Parsons of London, Merchant, by whom he had four daughters, namely:—

1. Anne, who died unmarried.
2. Mary, who married Sir Richard Napier, Baronet.
3. Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Pickering, of Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, Baronet.
4. Rebecca, who married Sir Richard Pigot, Knight.

He married, secondly, Honor, daughter of George Humble, of London, Citizen and Stationer, and sister of Sir William Humble, Baronet, who sent King Charles II., when he was in exile, a present of £20,000, for which he got his Baronetcy.

By her, who died in 1656, he had two sons, namely:—

1. George, who was knighted in 1663, and
2. Thomas, who became Clerk of the Patents.

He married, thirdly, Alice, Widow of Alderman John Perryn, who was also a Goldsmith, and a member of the

Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, but by her he had no issue. She survived him, and was buried, as directed by her Will, at East Acton, Middlesex, with her former "deare" husband, John Perryn.

Sir Thomas Vyner was very successful in business, and in the 21st year of the Reign of King James 1. (July 8th, 1624) he obtained a grant from the King, in reversion after Richard Rogers, of London, of the office of Comptroller of the Mint; (John Milward, a former Reversioner, being dead, and Gabriel Barber, another Reversioner, surrendering his Reversion :) and in the time of Oliver Cromwell he supplied large quantities of bullion and plate, and contracted for coining it into money.

In the latter part of his life he resided at Hackney in an ancient mansion there near the church, called the "Black-and-White House," which he purchased in 1662, and having repaired and enlarged it, he made it his Country house. He died there on the 11th May, 1665, and he was succeeded in the Baronetcy, by his eldest son, Sir George Vyner.

Sir Thomas Vyner, by his Will dated March 16th, 1664, after making a handsome provision out of his personal Estate for his sons, and his dearly beloved wife, Alice Vyner, (to whom he bequeathed his two best coach horses, and coach), he bequeathed numerous legacies to relations and friends, and amongst them the following:—"To my Cousin Edith Lambert, £50;" "To my cousin Elizabeth Tombs, £50;" "To my cousin Samuel Moore an annuity of £10 a year;" "To my cousin Moore his wife, £5;" "To their daughter, Alice Moore, now my servant, £150;" "And my Will is that my cousin, Elizabeth Woodcock, shall dwell in that part of my house in Hackney, in which she now liveth, rent free during her life;" "To her daughter, Honor Woodcock, my late wife's God-daughter, £20;" "To my cousin, Sarah

Taylor, widow, £6, and I remit and forgive her all the money which her late husband did owe me;" "To my cousin and servant, James Temple, £500;" "To my servant, Henry Lewis, £50;" "To the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, London, £300;" "To the Governors of the Hospital, to provide them a dinner, £30;" "To the Goldsmiths' Corporation or Company, whereof I am a Member, £200 in trust for poor members, who have dwelt in or near Lombard Street, and to the Clerk of the said Company six shillings every half-year for his pains in seeing the Trust carried out;" "To the Goldsmiths' Company for making a piece of plate for the use of the Company, £20;" "To Dr. William Spurstow, £10;" "To Mr. Thomas Jameson, Minister of God's Word, at Hackney, £10;" "To Mr. Ezekiel Hopkins, Minister of God's Word, £10." "To my cousin Thomas Vyner," (afterwards Dean of Gloucester), "Minister of God's Word, £10;" "To my cousin Robert Vyner," (afterwards Sir Robert Vyner, Bart.) "my partner in my Shoppe, £100;" "To my cousin, Mary Leake, £20;" "To my cousin Edmond Harris in Gloucestershire, although unworthy thereof, yet for relief of his necessity, one annuity of £10, by the year, during the term of his life, to be paid by my Executor to my cousin Edith Lambert for his use half-yearly at Christmas and Midsummer by equal portions;" "To my cousin Dinah Wright, widow, one annuity of £6 by the year for her life." Then follow legacies to servants, and to the poor of the Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and Hackney. The residue of his personal Estate he gave to his son, Thomas, whom he appointed sole executor, and his sons-in-law Sir Henry Pickering and Sir Richard Pigott, and "his said loving cousin and partner, Robert Vyner," to be overseers thereof. The rest of the Will, which was proved by his son, and executor, Thomas Vyner, May 9th,

1665, relates to his Real Estate, and the Settlement thereof upon his sons, Sir George, and Thomas, and their issue. Amongst other things, he directed £7,000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands for his son, Sir George, which was accordingly done by purchase of the Manor of Kingshold, Hackney, which Manor was subsequently, in the year 1694, sold by the co-heirs of Sir Thomas Vyner, Bart., the deceased infant son of Sir George Vyner, as hereinafter mentioned.

It will be observed how many of the Legatees named in Sir Thomas Vyner's Will are described by him as "Cousins." Now the definition of the word "cousin," as given by Johnson, is "Any one collaterally related more remotely than brother and sister," and in support of such definition, he quotes the following example from Shakspeare:

"Tybalt, my cousin ! Oh, my brother's child."

Now, this in our day would not mean cousin, but nephew or niece; and some of the Legatees, who are described by Sir Thomas Vyner in his Will as Cousins, certainly stood to him in the latter Relationship; for example, his "Cousin" Thomas Vyner, Minister of God's Word, and his Cousin and Partner, Robert Vyner, were his nephews of the half-blood, being sons of his half-brother, William Vyner of Warwick; and there is no doubt about his "Cousin" Edith Lambert, being one of the daughters of his whole sister, Edith or Edye, Mrs. Egg, and his "Cousin" Elizabeth Tombs being another daughter of his sister Edith, and therefore his nieces, inasmuch as they claiming through him, as their uncle, inherited one moiety of the Manor of Kingshold, Hackney, which had descended to the last-named Sir Thomas Vyner on the death of his father, Sir George; and Elizabeth Marchant, whose name does not appear as a legatee in the Will, but who was doubtless the only child of Sir

Thomas Vyner's youngest sister, Joane (the younger), inasmuch as she inherited the other moiety; Edith and Joane being his only sisters of the whole blood, and therefore the only relations, who could inherit his Real Estate, brothers and sisters of the half-blood being at that time incapable of inheriting Real Estate, whilst there were brothers and sisters of the whole blood in existence.*

In what degree of relationship to Sir Thomas Vyner the other legatees in his Will described by him as "cousins" actually stood to him, there is nothing in his Will to shew, but probably they were children or grand-children of his deceased half-sisters, Katherine, Mary, and Anne, and were some of his poor kindred, to all of whom, William Vyner, of Warwick, in his Will, bears testimony, that "he shewed himself most lovinge and kind."

Sir Thomas Vyner was buried in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Street, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, and partner, Robert Vyner, as hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

* Edith Lambert (widow of Anthony Lambert of Coln St. Aldwyn's, who claimed one-half of one moiety of the Manor of Kingshold, Hackney, in her right), died and was buried at Bibury, Gloucestershire, 5th November, 1762, aged eighty-six, her husband, Anthony Lambert, who predeceased her at Abington, in the Parish of Bibury, in June 1727, having been buried at Coln St. Aldwyn's on the 12th of that month, aged sixty-seven. It is not known where Giles Tombs and Elizabeth his wife, who claimed the other one-half moiety, were buried, but Elizabeth Marchant of Abington (widow of Richard Marchant), who claimed the other moiety, was buried at Bibury, Sept. 11th, 1692, her husband having been buried there Dec. 1st. 1675. The Lamberts appear to have been a Family of good position, a branch, probably, of the Family of that name settled at Owton, Yorkshire, and in Bucks; their Arms were "Gules, a chevron between three lambs passant argent, a chief chequy Or and azure." Several of them are buried at Coln St. Aldwyn's. There are many members of the Tombs Family buried at Bourton-on-the-Water; and there are other members of the Family of Marchant of a later date buried at Bibury, to which Abington is a hamlet.

Pepys in his Diary mentions having seen the funeral procession. He writes in his odd way:—

“1665. June 1st. After dinner I put on my new camelott
“suit, the best that ever I wore in my life, the suit
“costing me above £24. In this I went with Creed to
“Goldsmith’s Hall to the burial of Sir Thomas Viner ;
“which Hall and Haberdashers’ also, was so full of
“people, that we were fain for ease and coolness to go
“forth to Paternoster Row, to choose silk to make me a
“plain ordinary suit. That done we walked to Cornhill,
“and there, at Mr. Cade’s, stood in the balcon, and
“saw all the funeral, which was with the Blue-coat
“boys, and old men, all the Aldermen, and Lord
“Mayor, &c., and the number of the company very
“great.”

There are conflicting accounts, as to Sir Thomas Vyner’s political conduct: he was knighted by Oliver Cromwell at Grocers’ Hall on February 8th, 1653-4; and one account states that he was present in his capacity of Sheriff at the execution of King Charles I., which his colleague in office, Alderman Brown, refused to be; and that he published “no kingship,” and assisted at the proclaiming Oliver, “Protector.” Whilst another account speaks of him as having been eminently loyal, and having refused to purchase any of the confiscated Estates; and that on the Restoration of King Charles II., he so far ingratiated himself with that Monarch by proclaiming Cromwell a Tyrant and Usurper, and riding before his Majesty bareheaded, that he made him his first Knight, and afterwards created him a Baronet. It is impossible to reconcile these statements without coming to an unfavourable opinion of him; but when it is considered how completely the minds of men at that unhappy time were warped by party and political rage, it is also impossible to believe that the facts and circumstances were truly and

honestly stated. It is enough to know that, if he at any time wavered in his political conduct, he had his Sovereign's forgiveness for it.

Sir George Vyner, who succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, Sir Thomas Vyner, married Abigail, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Lawrence, Knight and Alderman, a woman of great beauty, by whom he had two sons,

1. Thomas, who was baptised 21st June, 1664, and who survived him.
2. George, who died young.

There is very little known of Sir George Vyner. His name appears in the general list of subscribers towards the Foundation and Endowment of St. John's College, Cambridge, as a subscriber for £50, and Pepys mentions him and his wife in his Diary:—

“1666. April 20th. To Hackney Church. A Knight, and
“his lady, very civil to me when they came, being Sir
“George Viner, and his lady, rich in jewels, but most
“in beauty: almost the finest woman that ever I saw.
“That which I went chiefly to see was the young
“ladies of the schools, whereof there is great store, very
“pretty, &c.”

Evelyn also in his Diary mentions him as having been the purchaser of a fine piece of carving by Grinling Gibbons, which had been greatly admired by King Charles II. The account of it in his Diary is so amusing that it is here given in full:—

“1671. Jan. 18th. This day I first acquainted his Majesty
“with that incomparable young man Gibbon, whom I
“had lately met with in an obscure place by meere
“accident, as I was walking neere a poore solitary
“thatched house in a field in our parish neere Sayes

"Court. I found him shut in, but looking in at the
 "window, I perceived him carving that large cartoon,
 "or crucifix, of Tintoret, a copy of which I had
 "myself brought from Venice, where the original
 "painting remains. I asked if I might enter; he
 "opened the door civilly to me, and I saw him about
 "such a work, as for the curiosity of handling, drawing,
 "and studious exactnesse, I never had before seene in
 "all my travells. I asked him why he worked in such
 "an obscure and lonesome place; he told me it was
 "that he might apply himselfe to his profession without
 "interruption, and wondered not a little how I had
 "found him out. I asked him if he was unwilling to
 "be made knowne to some greate man; for that I
 "believed it might turn to his profit; he answered he
 "was as yet a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell
 "off that piece; on demanding the price he said £100.
 "In good earnest the very frame was worth the money,
 "there being nothing in nature so tender and delicate,
 "as the flowers and festoons about it, and yet the work
 "was very strong. In the piece were more than
 "a hundred figures of men, &c. I found he was
 "likewise musical, and very civil, sober, and discreete in
 "his discourse. There was only an old woman in the
 "house, so desiring leave to visit him sometimes, I
 "went away."

"Of this young artist together with my manner of finding
 "him out, I acquainted the King, and begged that he
 "would give me leave to bring him and his worke to
 "Whitehall, for that I would venture my reputation
 "with his Majesty that he had never seene anything
 "approch it, and that he would be exceedingly pleased
 "and employ him. The King said he would himselfe
 "go see him. This was the first notice his Majestie
 "ever had of Mr. Gibbon."

"1st. March. I caused Mr. Gibbon to bring to Whitehall

“his excellent piece of carving, where being come I
“advertised his Majestie, who asked me where it was ;
“I told him in Sir Richard Browne’s (my father-in-law)
“chamber, and that if it pleased his Majestie to appoint
“whither it should be brought, being large and, tho’ of
“wood, heavy, I would take care for it. ‘No,’ says the
“King, ‘show me the way, I’ll go to Sir Richard’s
“chamber,’ which he accordingly did, walking along
“the entries after me, as far as the ewrie, till he came
“into the room, where I also lay. No sooner
“was he entered, and cast his eye on the worke,
“but he was astonished at the curiosity of it, and
“having considered it a long time, and discours’d with
“Mr. Gibbon, whom I brought to kisse his hand, he
“commanded it should be immediately carried to the
“Queene’s side to shew her. It was carried up into
“her bed-chamber, where she and the King looked on,
“and admired it again. The King being called away,
“left us with the Queene, believing she would have
“bought it, it being a crucifix ; but when his Majestie
“was gon, a French peddling-woman, one Mad. de
“Boord, who used to bring petticoats, and fans and
“baubles out of France to the Ladys, began to find
“fault with several things in the worke, which she
“understood no more than an asse or a monkey ; so as
“in a kind of indignation, I caused the person who
“brought it, to carry it back to the chamber, finding
“the Queene so much governed by an ignorant French-
“woman ; and this incomparable artist had his labour
“only for his paines, which not a little displeased me,
“and he was faine to send it down to his Cottage
“again. He not long after sold it for £80, though
“well worth £100, without the frame, to Sir George
“Viner.”

Sir George Vynar died at Hackney, July 5th, 1673,
and was succeeded in his Title and Estate by his only

surviving son, Thomas, then a boy about nine years of age.

Sir Thomas Vyner (the 2nd) died in June 1683, at the age of nineteen, unmarried. He left a Will by which he bequeathed many legacies, and the residue of his Estate to his loving Uncle, Mr. Charles Chamberlain. By directions in his Will he was buried in the Vault in Great St. Helen's, where his Grandmother, Dame Abigail Lawrence, was buried. By his death the Baronetcy, and this branch of the Family in the male line, became extinct.

Sir Thomas Vyner's other son, Thomas, who had, in August, 1664, been appointed to the office of Clerk of the Patents, on the surrender of Sir Robert Howard, died 5th February, 1666, leaving by his Will a legacy to his "Cosen Bridget, wife* of Sir Robert Vyner," and his property generally to his two nephews the sons of his brother, Sir George. He was buried, like his father, in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, where also a handsome Monument was erected to his Memory by his Cousin, Sir Robert Vyner, Baronet, (of whom hereafter). See the Inscription on this Monument, and on that of Sir Thomas Vyner, in the Appendix E.)

There is a good three-quarter Portrait of Sir Thomas Vyner in Goldsmiths' Hall, London, in his Official Robes and Mayor's Chain of Office. There is also a Copy, or Replica, of this Portrait in the Council Room at Christ's Hospital, but inferior to the Portrait in Goldsmiths' Hall, of which latter Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Vyner has a fine copy.

We next come to:—William Vyner, the second son of

* This was an error, either of the lawyer, who drew the Will, or of the Clerk who copied it, for Sir Robert's Wife's name was Mary, not Bridget. She had a daughter by her first husband, Sir Thomas Hyde, whose name was Bridget, and who married Peregrine Osborne, second Duke of Leeds.

Thomas Vyner of North Cerney, who was baptized there in January 1569-70. Of William Vyner's early life little is known; but in the Inscription (which is in latin) on a mural Tablet to his memory in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, it is stated that he was for nearly forty years Steward to Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke (see Appendix F). As he was about sixty years of age at the time of Lord Brooke's death in September 1628, he would appear to have been about twenty years of age only, when he commenced his stewardship, too young, it would be imagined, to undertake the duties of such an office. There would probably be included in the forty years that portion of his life, which passed between Lord Brooke's death and his own, about eleven years, during which, as one of Lord Brooke's Executors, he would, having intimate knowledge of his extensive Estates, have continued in the principal management of them for the benefit of his successor, who was a minor; and so be said to have continued his Stewardship. Lord Brooke must have held him in high esteem, considering the length of his Stewardship and the importance of his duties as Steward of his extensive estates; and considering also the fact of his having made him one of the Executors of his Will. Unquestionably Lord Brooke was a good friend to him—in one instance, Queen Elizabeth being in possession under a lease from the Bishop of Gloucester of the Rectory of Northleach, and of all Tythes belonging thereto, for a long term of years, had granted the same by Letters Patent to Lord Brooke (then Sir Fulke Greville), who on the the 24th May 1612 (9th James I.) assigned the whole of his Estate and term in the said Lease, Rectory and Tythes, to William Vyner, who in his Will, hereinafter referred to, mentions other instances of Lord Brooke's bounty towards him of a similar character.

William Vyner married (but in what year is not known),

for his first wife, Margaret Brown, by whom he had no issue. She died on the 24th July 1609, when he was about forty years of age; and she was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, where he caused her death to be recorded on a brass Tablet fixed to one of the Pillars of the Church (see Appendix G). This Tablet is now missing and is supposed to have been lost in the repairs of the Church; but it is mentioned in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire."

Though William Vyner was settled at Warwick during all his mature life, he is in 1624 (20th James I.) described in a conveyance to him from the Lapworth Family of certain lands situate at Eathorpe, Stretton, Ryton and Bubbenhall, all in the County of Warwick, as "William Vyner of London, Gentleman," and in a Bill in Chancery shortly afterwards filed by him against the Lapworths to avoid some incumbrances supposed to have been fraudulently created by them on the purchased lands, he is described as "William Vinor of London, Gentleman." Probably this description of him as "of London" arose from his frequent visits to Sir Fulke Greville, who would be resident in London for long periods, or at Hackney, where in the year 1609, (6th James I.) Sir Fulke had purchased from Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford, the Manor of Kingshold, with the capital Mansion thereon called "King's Place:" and also probably from his frequent visits to his brother, Sir Thomas Vyner, who was permanently resident in London: and though he must have been more at Warwick and other parts of the country, attending to the duties of his Stewardship, than in London; he perhaps found it, during his frequent visits to London, more convenient to have his legal business conducted by a London solicitor, than by one at Warwick.

Lord Brooke's principal country seat was Beauchamp's Court near Alcester, Warwickshire, where he had extensive

Estates, which had come to his ancestor, Sir Fulke Greville, by his marriage, in the reign of King Henry VIII., with Elizabeth Willoughby, at that time the greatest heiress in the kingdom, and the ward of his father, Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, Warwickshire, and which Estates he considerably increased by purchase of other lands in the neighbourhood.

Beauchamp's Court, and Lord Brooke's surrounding Estates, which were under the management of William Vyner, as his steward, are in the immediate vicinity of Little Alne, in the Parish of Aston Cantlow, where a Family of the name of Fulwood, who will presently be particularly noticed, were settled. William Vyner had remained a Widower for some years, when, on the 28th of April, 1624, he married for his second wife, at the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, Susanna Fulwood, who was the daughter of Mr. Francis Fulwood of Middleton, in the parish of Youlgreave, Derbyshire. On searching the calendar of State Papers in the Reign of King Charles I., at the Record Office, the following extracts therefrom, and a Pedigree in one of the Heralds' Visitations of Derbyshire, amongst the Harleian M.SS., in the British Museum, (see Appendix H) showed her to have been Mr. Francis Fulwood's second daughter; he was the elder brother of Sir George Fulwood, also of Middleton, and of Fulwood Rents, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. Mrs. William Vyner's mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Coke, of Trussley in Derbyshire, and sister to Sir John Coke, who was Secretary of State in the Reign of Charles I. Humphrey Fulwood, Sir George's youngest son by his first marriage with Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Bentley, was Sir John Coke's Private Secretary. Humphrey Fulwood married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Jenkyns of Busby in the county of York, and Dorothy his wife. The Fulwoods were

an ancient family, originally of Fulwood in Lancashire, one branch of which settled in Warwickshire, as before-mentioned; the branch now under consideration having settled at Middleton, where they had a castle, which in Cromwell's time was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces under Sir John Gell, and at the same time one of the family was shot, it is believed by the orders of Sir John Gell himself, in the dale below the castle. The place where he was shot is still (1885) pointed out to tourists, and is known as Fulwood's Rock, or Dead Man's Hollow. All that now remains of the castle are the foundations, and some detached portions of the walls; it appears to have been a strong and extensive building, and it is still called "Fulwood's Castle." It, and the Manor of Middleton, belonged to the Herthills, and passed, with their heiress, to the Cokaines, who sold it sometime in the 15th century to the Fulwoods. Several members of the Fulwood family were involved in the Popish conspiracies of those troublous times, and in the State Papers there are many accounts of their examinations before the authorities, according to the practice of those days. Amongst the State Papers of the Reign of King Charles I., before referred to, are two letters; one dated April 3rd, 1633, from Mrs. Mary Fulwood, mother of Mrs. William Vyner, to her nephew Humphrey Fulwood, wishing him to put her brother (Mr. Secretary Coke) "in mind to remember her son Vyner of their suit to him to procure her son Fulwood's eldest son a scholar's place in the Charterhouse." And in a P.S. to the letter, which is imperfect, she begs him to send her a little good tobacco, but not to let (somebody whose name is torn away) know; and the other dated Warwick, April 23rd, 1633, from William Vyner to his cousin Humphrey Fulwood, in which the writer says that he has entreated Mr. Secretary Coke to speak with the Justices of Assize for the County of Gloucester on a business of his (William Vyner's) of some

importance to him.* Begs Fulwood to put the Secretary in mind, and by word in writing (to be left with the Warwick Carrier at the "Bell," in Friday Street, London, any Wednesday or Thursday) to let him (William Vyner) know. That "Lady Fulwood" (Sir George's second Wife) "wishes to apprentice two of her sons in London to good trades, and that he has written to his brother (Sir Thomas Vyner) to make enquiry."

Sir George Fulwood married for his second wife, Alice, daughter of John Fulwood, of Ford Hall, in the Parish of Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire, and by her he had at least four children, two sons, John and Roger, and two daughters, Alice and Katherine.

Considering the position and good connections of this Family, it is almost incredible that Lady Fulwood, and one of her sons, Roger, should have been engaged with others in a felonious outrage upon a girl, named Sara Cox, who was at the same school with her daughter Katherine at Hackney, by forcibly taking her away, and marrying her to Roger Fulwood against her will—an outrage for which, in these days, all the parties concerned in it would have been prosecuted and severely punished, without hope of pardon; in those days the penalty was death and forfeiture of estate. The circumstances of the outrage, which appear in a Report of the Lord Mayor made to the King, in pursuance of an Order of His Majesty dated 3rd September, 1637 to the Lord Mayor to certify to him the true state of the business, show how lamentably deficient the law for the protection of persons must have been, and how lax must have been the morals of the time, when it appears that two only of the parties concerned in the outrage were prosecuted and

* This was a suit with Mr. Dutton, the ancestor of the present Lord Sherborne, respecting the Rectory and Tythes of Northleach, of which William Vyner held a Lease by assignment from Lord Brooke.

convicted, and that those two were pardoned. The following is the Report of the Lord Mayor, extracted from the Calendar of State Papers before referred to:—

“1637. Sept. 17th. Edward Bromfield, Lord Mayor of London, to the King. Report made under an Order of the 3rd instant, to certify the true state of the business touching the taking away of Sara Cox, an Orphan of the City of London, by Roger Fulwood, and others, and marrying her to the said Fulwood. Sara Cox, being Fatherless, and Motherless, and having a good portion secured to the Chamber of London, was by her friends placed at School at Hackney with Mrs. Winch, who boarded young Gentlewomen, the Orphan being about fourteen years of age. Fulwood, through his sister Katherine, who was placed scholar in the same school, and in other ways endeavoured to procure the Orphan's consent to marry him, but without success. Upon the evening of the 22nd of August last the Orphan and some persons with her being out taking the air on Newington Common, she was seized by horsemen with drawn swords, placed in a coach, in which Fulwood and others were waiting, and carried off screaming. She was taken to Winchester House, where she was lodged by Nicholas Young, housekeeper to the Bishop of Winchester; the Orphan lying that night with Lady Fulwood, mother of Roger Fulwood. The next morning she was inveigled into the Chapel, under pretence of shewing her the house, and there was married to Roger Fulwood, in the presence of Lady Fulwood, by Mr. Rogers, a minister living in Old Street. Subsequently her clothes were pulled off her, and she was placed in bed with Roger Fulwood. That night Fulwood and one Bowen, who had been active in the matter, were apprehended by the Lord Keeper's Sergeant-at-Arms, and were brought to the

“Lord Mayor about one o’clock in the night, she
“beseeching him on her knees, and for God’s sake, to
“deliver her out of the hands of those people, where-
“upon he sequestered her to the custody of her friends.
“A licence for marriage at St. Saviour’s was procured
“the day before upon the Affidavit that the Orphan was
“neither heir nor ward. It was given out that the
“Orphan’s friends intended to marry her to a Dutch
“Doctor; and Fulwood pretended that he had her
“consent. Roger and all the other parties absented
“themselves.”

Upon the foregoing Certificate of the Lord Mayor, His Majesty made an Order in Council declaring that if the fact proved as foul as it was certified, the delinquents deserved a severe and exemplary punishment; and it was ordered that Fulwood and his accomplices should be roundly proceeded against. It appears however that this Order was not fully carried out, but that Roger Fulwood and Richard Bowen only were put upon their Trial, and that they were convicted of the Felony, whereby their lives and estates, by the law then in force, became forfeited, and they would in due course have been executed. It appears however that Roger’s mother, Lady Fulwood, who ought to have been prosecuted also for her share in the outrage, petitioned the King for mercy, as per the following Extract from the State Papers :

“Nov. 17th, 1637. Petition of Dame Alice Fulwood to the
“King. It has been the miserable fortune of Roger
“Fulwood, my younger Son, and Richard Bowen to be
“found guilty, at the King’s Bench Bar, yesterday
“upon an old Statute, for forcibly taking away and
“marrying Sarah Cox. If the matter had been found
“so barbarous, as general report hath famed it, I durst
“not have taken upon me to supplicate your Grace.
“But the matter upon full examination neither appeared
“so foul, nor accompanied with such circumstances of

“aggravation, but that they may be rendered fit subjects
“for mercy, which Petitioner, with her unfortunate
“and distressed child, most humbly beseech.”

It appears, from further extracts, that the King referred this Petition to the Judges of the King's Bench to certify the true state of the fact committed by Roger Fulwood and Richard Bowen, as it stood proved before them. The Judges reported that Fulwood and Bowen were convicted under a good law of the 3rd of Henry VII., whereby the taking of women against their will, for lucre of their substance, and marrying them against their will, is made felony, and that the facts were stated at length in the Report of the Lord Mayor, and were left to the King's wisdom.

It further appears from the same Papers that the King (acting probably on the intercession of the Family, through Mr. Secretary Coke, at the suggestion of his Private Secretary, Humphrey Fulwood, the half brother of Roger Fulwood) directed his Attorney General, Bankes, to prepare a Grant of Pardon for their lives and estates.

The pardon appears to have remained unsigned, for as appears from a Petition of Sarah Cox in May or June, 1661, in which she is described as “Orphan of London,” she thereby prayed that “if Roger Fulwood, convicted of felony for forcibly marrying her against her will, be pardoned, she might have protection in person and estate from any claim in regard to the pretended marriage.” It further appears that proceedings had been taken in the Court of Arches, to which Roger Fulwood was a consenting party, to annul the marriage.

It is supposed that the Fulwoods were wasted and decayed in the Rebellion, and during the Commonwealth, and it appears, from Lyson's “History of Derbyshire,” that the Middleton Estate was alienated by them before the year

1719, and that the Derbyshire branch of the Family had become extinct, and it is believed the Warwickshire branch is also extinct. (For Fulwood Pedigree see Appendix H.)

Lord Brooke never married; he died 30th September, 1628, and was buried in his own vault in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, under a monument, which he had erected for himself, and on which is the following remarkable inscription:— "Fulke Greville, Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, and Friend to Sir Philip Sydney: Trophœum Peccati." By his Will, which is of enormous length, and specifies his extensive possessions, he appointed as Executors thereof Sir John Coke (Mr. Secretary Coke) Sir Francis Swifte, his loving friend and servant, Michaell Mallett, and his loving servant William Vyner, bequeathing to each of them a Legacy of £100, with allowances besides for their expences in the performance of their Executorship.

By Miss Fulwood, who died before her husband, William Vyner had four sons, viz.:

1. Samuel, who was born in 1627, and who carried on the line.
2. Thomas, who was born in 1629, and who became Dean of Gloucester, and whose son was the founder of the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Branch of the Family.
3. Robert, who was born in 1631, and who became an Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, and was knighted, and created a Baronet by King Charles II.
4. William, who was born in 1633, and died shortly after the death of his Father.

The Warwick Registers, prior to the year 1651, having been destroyed, there is no record of the death, or burial, of

William Vyner's second wife, nor of his own burial. He himself died on the 28th April, 1639, as appears by the Tablet to his memory in the Church of St. Mary at Warwick (see Appendix F). By his Will dated 20th July, 1637, after entailing his Estate at Eathorpe on his eldest son, Samuel, and his heirs, and making further provision for him, and for his younger sons, Thomas, Robert, and William, bequeathed to his sister Marie Moore the sum of twenty marks (this was his sister who married Samuel Moore of London, Goldsmith): and to her daughter his "cosen" (really his niece) Sara Moore, and to his sister Edith Egg £10 each (this was his half sister by his father's second marriage). The Will then proceeds as follows:

"Item I give to my loving Neece Marie Vyner daughter of
 "my Brother Thomas Vyner" (afterwards the wife of
 Sir Richard Napier, Baronet) "my best watch with the
 "silver case cut in squares, and to my loving Neece
 "Mrs. Moore, the Wife of my Nephew Mr. Samuel
 "Moore" (this must have been a son of his sister
 Marie) "my round watch with the silver case thereof,
 "and heartily pray them to have a care of my sonnes,
 "when they shall grow upp, and be disposed of to
 "Trades. Item, I give and bequeath unto my loving
 "brother, Mr. Thomas Vyner, Citizen and Goldsmith of
 "London, the sum of Five pounds to make him a ringe,
 "heartily praying and desiring him, that as he hath
 "shewed himself most lovinge and kinde to all our
 "poore kindred, soe he will now continue his brotherly
 "love and care of me in the education and trayninge upp
 "of my children in such good trades as in his discre-
 "tion shall be thought fittest for them, assuring myselfe
 "that God will recompense his charitable care towards
 "my children with many blessings to his own. Item,
 "I give to my lovinge nephew, Mr. Samuell Moore,
 "Citizen and Goldsmith of London, five pounds of

“lawful money to make him a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath unto my worthy friend Michael Mallette, “Squier” (one of his co-executors of Lord Brooke’s “Will), my diamond ringe in token of my thankfulnessse “for many favours received from him.”

And then after appointing his brother Thomas Vyner and his nephew Samuel Moore, Executors of his Will, and bequeathing to his friends, Mr. Harrie Simpson, Vicar of Northleach, Mr. Charles Worthington, and Mr. Francis Edes of Warwick, and Mr. Thomas Greeve of Warwick, forty shillings each and appointing them Supervisors of his Will, and bequeathing to his Nieces Elizabeth Vyner (who became the Wife of Sir Henry Pickering of Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, Baronet) and Marie Moore, and to his nephew James Garner, Tenne poundes apeece, and legacies to his servants, he signs his Will “Wj. Vyner.”

By a Codicil to his Will he left Thirty shillings a year to be issuing out of certain land in Eathorpe, purchased by him of one Henry Clarke, who had bought the same from one Humphrey Davies of Leamington Hastings, who had intended to charge the same with a like sum of Thirty shillings (such thirty shillings being of ancient times the rent of the said land) towards the maintenance of certain poor people to be placed in a hospital appointed by him, the said Humphrey Davies, to be erected in Leamington Hastings, and notwithstanding the land had been freed from the charge by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, yet being satisfied in his own mind, that it was the intention of Humphrey Davies, and being unwilling to annihilate or make void such intention, and though he conceived himself in no way engaged in law or equity to make good the same, yet having an affection to further any charitable work, he did in like charitie charge the said land by his Codicil accordingly.

The Will and Codicil were proved by both the Executors on the 18th May, 1639. (See Copy Will and Codicil, Appendix I.)

Samuel Vyner, William Vyner's eldest son, was born about 1627, so that he was about fourteen years of age, when his father died; and the following Extract from the Calendar of State Papers shows that he was taken charge of by his uncle, Sir Thomas Vyner.

COURT OF WARDS, CAR. 1st.

"1640. Dec. 2nd. Warwick. Samuel, son and heir of
 "William Vyner deceased. The Custody granted to
 "Thomas Vyner the Uncle to the use of the Ward, for
 "the Fine of £40, to be paid half in hand, the rest at
 "six months. The lease (*i.e.* of the Ward's Estate) is
 "granted to the said Thomas Vyner at the yearly rent
 "of 1s. 4d."

It does not appear that Samuel Vyner was ever put to any trade or profession, but it appears from a Deed, dated 29th March, 1655, appointing him a Trustee of some land in Eathorpe for the Poor of that Parish (since called "The Poores' Plot"), in which he is described as "Samuel Vyner of Ethropp, Gent.," that he had at that time succeeded to the Eathorpe Estate; and as he would then be about twenty-eight years of age, he had probably been in possession of it (according to the terms of his father's Will) about four years; and as his eldest child was born in 1652, he probably married soon after he attained twenty-four, the age appointed by his Father's Will for his majority, and that he thenceforward resided at Eathorpe.

It is not known from what Family Samuel Vyner took his wife, but her Christian name was Martha; by her he had four children, namely:

1. Martha, who was born in 1652.

2. Thomas, who was born in 1653, and who succeeded him at Eathorpe.
3. Robert, who became a Citizen, and Goldsmith of London, and died unmarried.
4. Frances, who married a Captain Hastings.

Samuel Vyner died when he was about thirty-two years of age, leaving his widow, and the above-named four children surviving him, and he was buried in St. Mary's Church at Warwick, on the 10th December, 1659. He died intestate. His widow survived him nearly seven years, and on her death she was buried by the side of her late husband on the 5th Sept. 1666. She also died intestate, and on the 17th June, 1669, Letters of Administration of her Estate and effects were granted to her late husband's brother, The Rev. Thomas Vyner, by the Ecclesiastical Court of Worcester, as her principal Creditor.

At the date of their mother's death Martha, the eldest of these four children, was about fourteen years of age; Frances, the youngest, being some three or four years younger, the boys, Thomas and Robert, coming between them.

Thomas, the eldest son, was not brought up to any trade or profession, and he succeeded his father, in due course, in the possession of the Eathorpe Estate. He married Prudence, one of the daughters of Mr. Thomas Hill of the Close, Salisbury, or, as it was then called, New Sarum. Mr. Hill appears to have been a Gentleman of good position there; one of the Family, Isabel, also a daughter of a Mr. Thomas Hill of New Sarum (but of a previous generation), having married Benjamin Eyre, third son of Mr. Thomas Eyre of Bromham, Wilts, one of the oldest Families in that County. It appears by the Will of Mrs. Elizabeth Hill of Milford, near Sarum, Widow of Mr. Francis Hill, who was a

son of Mr. Thomas Hill of the Close, and a brother of Mrs. Prudence Vyner, that she thereby devised her two Manors at Lymington, which were her Son's, who had died in her lifetime, to Thomas Hill one of her late husband's brothers, for his life, and afterwards to be divided between the children of his sisters Mrs. Vyner and Mrs. Tamor; and her husband's picture set in gold she gave to Mrs. Jane Millington another of her husband's sisters. It appears however from a letter written by Mr. Robert Meese, a Solicitor of New Inn, London, and a Cousin of the Hills, to the above-named Thomas Hill, the Devisee for life of the two Manors at Lymington, who was then on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Vyner, at Eathorpe, that he (Robert Meese) had been to Mrs. Elizabeth Hill's funeral at Sarum; and that, though she had made a Will, she had not executed it, in consequence of which her Real Estate, including her two Manors at Lymington, did not pass by it, but descended to her heir-at-law.

Thomas Vyner of Eathorpe, like many others of his ancestors, the Venatores, was fond of field sports; and he was devotedly attached to the science (for science it was in those days) of cockfighting, so much so that amongst his Family descendants he has always been known as "the Cockfighter." He built the Cock Pit at Warwick, and one of his books, in which are recorded the lineage and pedigrees of some of his game fowl, with their distinguishing marks indelibly made on their eyelids, nostrils (technically called "norrills"), and the webs between their toes, and the farm-houses and cottages, at which they were "walked," or put out to be reared, is still in the possession of one of his descendants.*

* Whatever may be thought of Cockfighting in these days, in which the public mind happily revolts from anything approaching to cruelty, (except shooting at tame pigeons let to fly out of traps or boxes, which is

It appears from the number of printed books, which this member of the Family collected, many of which are in the possession of his descendants, that (notwithstanding his devotion to cock-fighting and field-sports) he had a taste in that direction also : and that he valued his books appears from a curious passage in his Will (Appendix J). He will be further noticed when we come to speak of him in connection with his cousin Thomas Vyner, the Executor of Sir Robert Vyner's Will, as "Thomas Vyner the elder."

But to return to Samuel Vyner's other children :

Martha, the eldest daughter, young as she was, (only fifteen) soon found a husband in the person of Mr. Francis Millington (possibly a brother or near relation to the husband of Mrs. Jane Millington before mentioned), to whom she was married on the 21st May, 1667, at the Church of St Martin

still indulged in by some persons without exciting in the public mind a tenth part of the horror, which would be expressed against Cockfighting) in the days of our ancestors it was considered as a pastime, in which all men, not excepting Royalty itself, might indulge, as may be seen from the following Advertisements copied from the London Gazettes of the following dates :—

"1679. Feb. 9th. The Masters of His Majesty's Cockpit do desire all Gentlemen, that do love that Game, to send in their Cocks to the Pit at Newmarket in such seasonable time, as they may be made fit to fight; they intending to begin the Cock Match on the 15th March; and there shall be Feeders ready to take care of their Cocks."

"1684. April 21st. The great Cock Match between Sir Simon Leach and Sir William Kingsmill, appointed to be fought at Winchester, will be fought at Windsor, and will begin on Monday the 28th inst."

"1686. 22nd June. There will be a great Cock Match at Windsor, between His Grace the Duke of Albemarle and the Lord Viscount Grandison against Henry Gage, Esq. It will begin on Tuesday the 27th inst."

besides many others of a similar character sprinkled through the London Gazettes; and it is only in the present (19th) century, that it has ceased to be a public pastime, in which Noblemen and Gentlemen might freely indulge.

in the Fields, London. Her husband, Mr. Millington, was appointed by King Charles II., (probably through the interest of Sir Robert Vyner, which was then great with the King) one of the Commissioners of Customs, of whom at that time there were six namely :—

1. Sir Richard Temple, Baronet ;
2. Sir William Thompson, Knight ;
3. Sir William Lowther, Knight ;
4. William Garway, Esquire ;
5. Francis Millington, Esquire ;
6. John Upton, Esquire ;

each of them having a Salary of Two thousand pounds a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Millington had an only child, a daughter, Martha, who was married on the 18th May, 1686 (she being then about seventeen years of age) to Thomas Mansel, first Baron Mansel of Margam, in the County of Glamorgan, by whom she had several children (Appendix K). She died 10th June, 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the Vault of the Duke of Ormond. Her husband, Lord Mansel, survived her, and died 10th December, 1728. Mr. Millington died in 1693 leaving his wife surviving him. Mrs. Millington married, secondly, on the 24th November, 1697, Dr. Peter Birch, a Prebendary of Westminster: she had no children by him, and she died on the 25th May, 1703, aged 50, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a Tablet to her memory (Appendix L) is affixed to one of the Pillars in Poet's Corner, and under a Slab, at the foot of the Pillar, was buried her second husband, Dr. Peter Birch, as appears by the inscription on the Slab.

Robert Vyner, Samuel Vyner's youngest son, was brought to London, and apprenticed to the business of a Goldsmith. He became like his Uncle, Sir Robert Vyner, Baronet, and his Great-Uncle Sir Thomas Vyner, Baronet, a Citizen and

Goldsmith of London, but as he died at a comparatively early age, not 35, he did not, like them, attain to Civic honours. It appears however from legacies left by his Will that he was fairly successful in business. He never married, but died in February 1689-90, and was buried, as directed by his Will, in the High Church at Warwick, by the side of his Father and Mother, on the 6th of March following. By his Will dated 18th Nov., 1689, and proved on the 7th February following, he bequeathed to his sister, Frances Vyner, £5,000, and to the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary Woolnoth £100. To his sister Millington and her daughter, his Niece Mansel, each of them £5, to buy each of them a ring; and he appointed his brother, Thomas Vyner, sole Executor of his Will, and bequeathed to him the residue of his Estate.

Of Frances Vyner, Samuel Vyner's younger daughter, little is known except that she married a Captain Hastings, and that she was so married at some period between the date of her brother Robert's Will, 18th Nov. 1689, when she was Frances Vyner, and upwards of thirty years of age, and 1st Nov., 1698, when, as appears by an entry in one of her brother Thomas' account books, he sent up a £200 Bond to his Brother Hastings.

We come back now to the sons of William Vyner—

Of Samuel, the eldest and his Family we have already given an account.

Thomas, the second son, was born in 1629, and was brought up for the Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Izzod, Rector of Staunton, Gloucestershire, by whom he had three children, namely:—

1. Thomas (hereinafter referred to as "Thomas Vyner, the younger").

2. Elizabeth, who married John Snell, Esquire, of Salisbury Hall in the County of Herts., and of Brill in the County of Bucks.
3. Honor, who married Mr. Thomas Leigh of London, Merchant, brother of Sir Francis Leigh.

The following Memoir of Thomas Vyner is taken from Wood's "Fasti," Oxon. :—

"1655. Among the incorporations of Cambridge Men at "Oxford, Thomas Viner, M.A., of Catherine Hall was "incorporated June 11th, brother to Sir Robert Viner "of London, Goldsmith, was afterwards on the 21st "February, 1666, Bachelor of Divinity, admitted to the "Rectory of Bradwell-juxta-mare in the County of "Essex, vacant by the death of John Sherman, on the "presentation of William Glascock, Batchelor and "Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of Gloucester, in the "place of Dr. Warmetry deceased in 1665; Canon of "Windsor in the room of Dr. John Heaver, sometime of "Clare Hall in Cambridge, deceased, in July 1670; "and at length Dean of Gloucester, on the death of Dr. "William Brough in 1671. He died on the 11th "April, 1673, aged forty-four years, and was buried in "the Lady Chapel at Gloucester, where there is a "Monument with an Inscription thereon over his "Grave." (See Copy of the Inscription in the "Appendix M) "He was succeeded in his Deanery "by Dr. Robert Frampton, and in his Canonry of "Windsor by Dr. Isaac Vossius, and in his Rectory of "Bradwell by Richard Golby, Clerk, on the 24th June, "1673, who was admitted thereto on the presentation "of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet."

Robert, the third son of William Vyner, was, as before mentioned, born in 1631. He was, after the death of his Father, taken charge of by his Uncle Sir Thomas Vyner,

and apprenticed to him in his own business of a Goldsmith, and Banker, and he ultimately became his partner. In 1661, August 8th., Sir Robert Vyner obtained a Grant of the Office of "The King's Goldsmith" from King Charles II., for whose Coronation he made the Regalia, in pursuance of a Commission issued by His Majesty for the "remaking such Royal Ornaments and Regalia as the rebellious Parliament of his Father had destroyed."*

The Regalia made by Sir Robert Vyner have, with the necessary alterations to accomodate them to their successive wearers, and to repair the injuries of time, continued to the present day. They consisted of "two Crowns, two Sceptres, and a Globe of Gold, set with Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and pearls, St. Edward's staff, the Armillæ, Ampull, and other the Regalia all in gold:" besides a Garter for His Majesty's own wearing, not included in the

* In the Archæologia, vol. xv., art. 24, is "A true and perfect Inventory of all the Plate and Jewels now being in the Upper Jewel House of the Tower, in the charge of Sir Henry Mildmay, together with an appraisement of them made and taken the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of August, 1649, containing the following account of Crowns, &c., demolished."

	£	s.	d.
"The Imperial Crowne of massy gold weighing 7lb. 6oz. valued at	1110	0	0
"The Queene's Crowne of massy gold weighing 3lb. 10oz. valued at	338	3	4
"A small Crowne found in an Iron Chest formerly in the Lord Cottingham's charge, &c. :			
The Gold	73	6	8
The Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, &c.	355	0	0
"The Globe weighing 1lb. 5½oz.	57	10	0
"Two Coronation Bracelets weighing 7oz. with 3 Rubies and 12 Pearls	36	0	0
"Two Sceptres weighing 11oz.	60	0	0
"A long Rod of Silver-gilt, 1lb. 5oz.	4	10	8

"The forementioned Crownes, since the inventorie was taken are, according to Order of Parliament, totallie broken and defaced."

A second Inventory containing "that part of the Regalia found at Westminster," mentions "King Alfred's Crowne of gould wyer worke, sett with slight stones, and 2 little bella, 79½ oz. at £3 per oz. £248 10s. 0d."

Regalia. The price of the Regalia above specified was thirty one thousand, nine hundred and seventy eight pounds nine shillings and eleven pence (£31,978 9s. 11d.). The Order for payment of this sum from the Royal Treasury to "Sir Robert Vyner, His Majesty's Goldsmith," and the Receipt for the same, signed by Sir Robert Vyner, are still in existence; the date of the Order for payment being 20th June 1662, and of the Receipt the 1st July, 1662. It was paid out of the first million of the Queen's Dowry received from Portugal. In addition to the before-mentioned particulars there were Collars, Georges, and Garters, and plate for the Coronation, which amounted to a large sum. The Coronation according to Pepys took place on the 23rd of April, 1661.

Sir Robert Vyner was also King Charles II.'s principal Banker, and, as appears from the State Papers in that Monarch's Reign, he advanced large sums of money for the use of the King and the Government; for example £30,000 in June, 1661, for payment of the Army in Ireland, which he advanced on the security of an assignment on the duties of Excise and Customs, charging interest at six per cent; and amongst the State Papers there is a letter dated 1664, Feb. 10th, from Sir Robert Vyner to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel House, from which it appears that he (Sir Robert) "had engaged with Alderman Meynell and a third party to lend £10,000 towards an intended expedition to Persia, on security of a Grant of the Customs of Gombroon;" but that a person consulted by them, and long resident in Persia, and at Gombroon Port, had informed them that those Customs were the right of the East India Company; and that therefore, until that point was cleared, the money could not be advanced.

It appears from the following extract from the Calendar of State Papers that, after the Fire of London, in which his

house had, it is supposed, been burned in the general conflagration, Sir Robert obtained permission of the King to deposit money and jewels, belonging to him, in Windsor Castle, for safe keeping.

“1666. Sept. The King to Lord Mordaunt, Constable of Windsor Castle. Having ordered the reception into the Castle of money, jewels, &c., belonging to Sir Robert Vyner, on account of the late fire, he is to give strict orders for the safe keeping of the same under a convenient guard, and under such agents as shall be appointed to take charge of them, and to give orders for their re-delivery, whenever Sir Robert shall require it.”

As shewing further instances of the advances of large sums, by Sir Robert Vyner, for the use of the Government, the following extracts also taken from the Calendar of State Papers may be quoted with reference to the Hearth Tax, &c.

“1666. Statement that on taking the farm of the hearth money, several of the farmers being unable to pay their proportions of £250,000 to be advanced to the King, Sir Robert Vyner and three others advanced the whole on promise of six per cent. added to the King's six per cent., which was difficult for Sir Robert, as he had advanced £330,000 for the Navy, Household, and Guards, in the heat of the Plague, but finding themselves in danger of the Statute, if they take this money from their partners, they beg an allowance from the King of £4 per cent. for losses from the time of advance to repayment.”

“1667. February. Proposition by Sir Robert Vyner, and Alderman Backwell to farm for £800,000, to be paid in six weeks, the present Poll Bill valued to the King by Parliament at £480,000, much of which is spent in the expenses of collecting.”

"1667. May 15th, Warrant to Lord Ashley (Lord Treasurer Southampton being dangerously ill) to order "Sir George Carteret, Navy Treasurer, to deliver to Sir "Robert Vyner, Baronet, tallies on the Hearth Money "for £40,000, and on the Farmers of Customs for "£20,000, in repayment of moneys lent by Sir Robert "for the use of the Navy."

The extravagance of the Court had arrived at such a pitch, that a Committee was appointed for regulating the King's expences; and they, it appears, applied to Sir Gilbert Talbot, the Master of the Jewel House, for an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of his Office, from the first year of the Reign of the late King, Charles I.; and Sir Gilbert's answer to the application extracted from the Calendar of State Papers, throws great light on the extravagance of the the King in that Department alone, as follows:

"1667. August 8th. Sir Gilbert Talbot to (the Committee "for regulating the King's expenses). Cannot satisfy "that part of their Honors' Order requiring a copy of "the Establishment of the Jewel House in the first "year of the late King, as all the books are embezzled. "The charge since the coming in of his present Majesty "is high, by reason that he was forced at his entrance "to buy:—1. His whole stock of Plate; 2. The "Crown, Sceptre and Regalia; 3. Collars and Georges; "4. Maces; 5. Plate to Ludlow; and 6. Extraor- "dinary Gifts, all of which have been charged upon the "Master of the Jewel House by the Lord Chamberlain's "Warrants. Regulation and retrenchment can be made "by none but His Majesty in being sparing of his "Gifts. Is answerable to His Majesty for every ounce "of old Plate; and there is no cast Plate there, as in "all other Offices, to the profit of the Officer. Can "give no account of a great part of his Office, because "the Jewels pass through other hands, and are not

"entered in his books. His Majesty owes Sir Robert Vyner above £34,000, of the £116,000, expended in the Jewel House these last seven years. If his Majesty charge not extraordinarily upon the Jewel House, the annual charge may be reduced to £8,000."

What was the nature of the King's "Extraordinary Gifts," referred to in the foregoing Extract, will appear by the following, also taken from the Calendar of State Papers :

"1667. August 29th. Lord Arlington to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel House. The King wishes 4,500 oz. of new Plate, to be made after a fashion sent, and Sir Robert Vyner to be quickened to despatch the same for special and immediate service. Also on surrender by the Countess of Castlemaine of the Plate from the Jewel House, her Indenture is to be delivered to her. The Plate is to be new made in such fashion as she shall direct, and then delivered to her as the King's free gift."

"(Same date.) Warrant to the Master of the Jewel House to receive the 5,600 oz. of Plate borrowed by the Countess of Castlemaine, and when new made according to her directions, to deliver it to her as a free Gift of His Majesty."

This "extraordinary Gift" was of Plate only. The "Extraordinary Gifts" of Jewellery to the King's Mistresses,* some six or seven in number, must have been outrageous.

* The Countess of Castlemaine was one of them. She was Barbara Villiers, daughter of Viscount Grandison, and was created by the King, Countess of Castlemaine, and Duchess of Cleveland. She was the mother, by Charles II., of 1. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland; 2. Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Ancestor of the Dukes of Grafton; 3. George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland.

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland, had one daughter, Lady Grace Fitzroy, who married Henry, 3rd Baron Barnard, who, in 1754, was created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington, whose

It must not be supposed that all the sums of money advanced by Sir Robert Vyner to the King and Government were his own moneys. As a Banker he received other people's money on deposit at rates of interest agreed upon, and put it out at higher rates, chiefly to the King, whose principal Banker he was, and to the Government upon security of the Taxes, Customs, and Excise. This was, in those days, the best security that could be obtained, there being no Funds or Government Stock, as there is in these days, and it will be presently seen how completely the validity of this security depended upon the good or bad faith of the King and Government.

On the 14th June, 1665, Sir Robert Vyner married Mary daughter of John Whitchurch, Esquire, of Walton, in the County of Bucks., and Relict of Sir Thomas Hyde, Baronet, of Albury, Herts., to whom she had been married on the 11th June, 1660, and had by him an only child, Bridget, who became the Wife of Peregrine Osborne, second Duke of Leeds. Sir Thomas Hyde died 11th May, 1665, when that Baronetcy became extinct. His Will is dated 27th September, 1661, and by it he bequeathed everything to his "deare and loving wife, Mary, formerly known by the name of Whitchurch." This Will was proved 5th July, 1665, "by Mary Hyde, now the wife of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight," within two months after the death of her "deare and loving"

eldest son, Henry, 2nd Earl of Darlington, held, amongst other Offices, remarkably enough, that of "Master of the Jewel House," upon which his Great-Grandmother, Barbara Villiers, had laid the above-mentioned contribution. His Son William Henry, 3rd Earl of Darlington, was created Marquess and Duke of Cleveland, and was the Grandfather of the 4th and present Duke.

It is remarkable, also, that the Vyners were connected with the Barnard Family by the marriage of Elizabeth, sister of Henry 3rd Baron Barnard to Sir William Humble, Baronet, Great-Grandson to the first Baronet of that name, who gave £20,000 to Charles II. when he was in exile, and whose sister married Sir Thomas Vyner, Baronet.

husband. In an entry in the Register of the Vicar General, dated 13th June, 1665, the parties to this marriage are described as "Robert Vyner of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, Citizen and Goldsmith, Bachelor, aged about 34, and Dame Mary Hyde of North Mimms, Herts., Widow, aged about 34." By her Sir Robert Vyner had one son, Charles, who died in his father's life-time as hereinafter mentioned.

Sir Robert Vyner, according to Pepys, had £100,000 with his wife, and he had purchased in this year (1665) Swakeley House, in the Parish of Ickenham, Middlesex, with a considerable Estate attached to it. The House was built in 1638 by Sir Edmund Wright, whose daughter marrying Sir James Harrington, one of Charles Ist's Judges, Sir James became possessed of it in right of his Wife. It is thus described in Paterson's "Book of Roads:—"

"The mansion is a substantial brick building, consisting of
 "a centre and two projecting wings; the upper story is
 "ornamented by a range of scroll-work pediments, and
 "the entrance is through a porch in a square central
 "turret opening into a handsome hall decorated by an
 "elegant carved screen, surmounted on the one side by
 "a bust of Charles I., with a lion guardant on either
 "side; on the reverse is another bust similarly guarded
 "supposed to be intended for Charles II. The staircase
 "is of oak, with its sides and ceilings painted, and the
 "apartments are spacious, and elegantly ornamental,
 "and the adjoining grounds are well stocked with
 "venerable timber."

Pepys, who went everywhere, and knew everybody, has the following notice in his Diary of a visit he paid to Sir Robert Vyner at Swakeley:—

"1665. Sept. 7th. To Swakeley to Sir R. Viner's. A
 "very pleasant place, bought by him of Sir James
 "Harrington's lady. He took us up and down with

"great respect, and shewed us all his house and
 "grounds, and it is a place not very moderne in the
 "garden, nor house, but the most uniforme in all that
 "ever I saw ; and somethings to excess. Pretty to see
 "over the screene of the hall (put up by Sir J.
 "Harrington a Long-Parliament man) the King's head,
 "and my Lord of Essex (the Parliament General) on
 "one side, and Fairfax on the other : and upon the
 "other side of the screene, the parson of the Parish,
 "and the Lord of the Manor and his sisters. The
 "window-cases, door-cases, and chimneys of all the
 "house are marble. He shewed me a black boy that
 "he had, that died of a consumption, and being dead,
 "he caused him to be dried in an oven, and lies there
 "entire in a box. By and by to dinner, where his lady
 "I find yet handsome, but hath been a very handsome
 "woman, now is old. Hath brought him near £100,000,
 "and now lives, no man in England in greater plenty,
 "and commands both King and Council with the credit
 "he gives them. After dinner Sir Robert led us up
 "to his long gallery, very fine, above stairs, and better,
 "or such, furniture I never did see. A most pleasant
 "journey we had back." *

Alas ! that in the short space of six years or less such pleasant waters should become bitter.

The mention here of the black boy, and of his having died, and been dried in an oven, calls to mind an advertisement, which frequently appears in the London Gazette of about this date, informing the Public that :

"Mr. Thomas Warren, His Majesty's Apothecary in ordinary,
 "has an invention for preserving, in a very curious and

* The house is now the residence of Thomas Truesdale Clarke, Esq., whose ancestor in 1750 bought the Estate of Mr. Lethieullier, to whom it had been alienated by one of the Vyner Family. It narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire on the 29th December, 1884.

“excellent way, dead bodies from putrefaction, without
“change of colour or complexion, without seareclothing,
“disembowelling or cutting, or disfiguring in the least
“degree.”

and a similar Advertisement by “Mr. William Russell at the sign of the ‘four coffins’ in Fleet Street.” Possibly this black boy of Sir Robert Vyner’s had been so preserved. Apropos of this subject, it is quite astonishing to observe the numbers of Advertisements in the London Gazette of this period for black boys, who had run away from their Masters; for example: one, for a Tannymore (? Tawny Moor) described as “very well shaped with a grey livery lined with yellow, 17 or 18 years of age with a silver collar about his neck with these directions ‘Captain George Hastings’ boy, Brigadier in the King’s Horse Guards’” (possibly this might have been the Captain Hastings, who afterwards married Frances Vyner as hereinbefore mentioned); another “the property of Colonel Kirke, with a silver collar on bearing the Colonel’s Coat of Arms and Cypher;” another, who had run away from Madame Brooking, “very black and handsome.” It may be further remarked that the Duchess of Portsmouth, one of King Charles II.’s Mistresses, is painted by Lely with her arm round the neck of a black boy of that description.

Sir Robert Vyner appears to have been on as easy terms with King Charles as a subject could be with his Monarch. The anecdote told in the “Spectator” of his entertaining the King at his house* in Lombard Street, and on his Majesty

* Stowe (Strype’s Edition) in his “Survey of London,” says :

“This House was built by Sir Robert Vyner on the ground, where stood a great Tavern before the Fire, being a very curious Building with good Rooms. The first entrance out of Lombard Street into this House is through a large Gate and broad Entry, which leadeth into a handsome Court neatly paved with freestone, enclosed in with the Buildings belonging to it; and behind the Court is a yard for

moving to take his departure after dinner, Sir Robert pressing him to "stop and take t'other bottle," is too well known to need repeating here.

The King and the Government were always in want of money, and continual recourse was had to the Bankers for loans, for which, no doubt, high rates of interest were charged. Pepys in his Diary, under date 1665, Dec. 11th, referring to a discourse he had with Mr. Temple (whom he speaks of in another place as "the fat blade Sir Robert Viner's chief man," and who was, doubtless, the same person as the Legatee of that name for £500, under Sir Thomas Vyner's Will, and therein described as "my cousin and servant James Temple"), on the subject of what amount of money there was in the country, and the amount that had been coined, writes thus:—

"He tells me about £350,000 sterling was coined out of
 "the French money the proceeds of Dunkirk" (then
 lately sold to the King of France for 400,000 pistoles,
 on the plea of economy, but really for the indulgence
 of the extravagance of the Court). "He tells me
 "that though the King did deposit the French money
 "in pawn all the while for the £350,000, he was forced
 "to borrow thereupon, till the tools could be made for
 "the new minting in the present form : yet the interest
 "he paid for that time came to £35,000, Viner having
 "to his knowledge £10,000 for the use of £100,000
 "of it."

1667. October. There appears in the State papers of this date a remarkable Document, being a Warrant for a

Stabling and Coaches, where there is a back gate into Sherborne Lane."

After Sir Robert's death this House was purchased by the Government and used as the Post Office for the management of the business whereof, Stowe says, it was "very convenient."

general Pardon to Sir Robert Vyner, and a special Pardon for all penalties and forfeitures concerning the escape of Sir John Towris, or Towers, Baronet, of which the following is a copy.

“Our will and pleasure is that you prepare a Bill for our
 “Royal Signature to pass Our Great Seale, containing
 “a Grant of Our gracious Pardon to Our Trusty and
 “Well-beloved Sir Robert Vyner, Knight, and Baronet,
 “of all such Offences, and with such exceptions and
 “clauses in all things, as is contained in the Pardon
 “of usual and common form remaining with you under
 “Our Signet and Signe manuell : And that the same
 “do extend in time to the day of the date hereof. And
 “particularly pardon the said Sir Robert Vyner
 “for and concerning the escape of Sir John Towris,
 “Knight, and Baronet, and all penalties and forfeitures
 “by reason thereof. And for which, &c. —
 “Whitehall, the day of 1667 in the 19th
 “year of Our Reign.”

“To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
 “Our Attorney General.”

Upon further referring to the State Papers there is found a

“Petition of Sir John Towers to the King for an Order to
 “the High Sheriffs of London to deliver him to Captain
 “Tompson for transportation to the Barbadoes, without
 “security—stating that he has been long in a loathsome
 “prison, and is unable to obtain from Captain Tompson
 “with whom he had agreed for his passage, any security
 “for his safe transport.”

Annexed to the Petition is the following,

“Sentence pronounced at the Old Bailey on Sir John
 “Towers, Baronet, that he be hanged drawn and quartered,
 “as guilty of High Treason in forging the Sign manual
 “of the King.”

with a note that he was “respited and reprieved by the

King's Order." And on the same page is a Note of two Vessels, Captain John Tompson's and another at Redriff ready to sail for the Barbadoes—endorsed "J. Towers."

Further on, under date 1666, Oct. 15th, is a "Warrant to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to deliver Sir John Towers, Baronet, sentenced to death for High Treason in counterfeiting the King's Seal, but reprieved, to John Tompson, Commander of the 'Companion' Frigate, on Bond for his secure transportation to the Colonies."

1666. Nov. 20th, appears a letter of this date from the Marshalsea Prison, from Sir John Towris to the Earl of Lauderdale, informing his Lordship "that he has heard of an affair, with which the King should be acquainted, and that he informs of it from duty and allegiance, not from hope of bettering his unfortunate condition. That the person, who foretold the Plague and Fire, had foretold some hazard to His Majesty's Sacred Person. Thinks the person should be seized, and made to declare the same. Would freely sacrifice thousands of lives for His Majesty."

Nothing appears to have been done in the matter of Sir John Towers', or Towris', transportation at that time, for, on looking further, there appears amongst the Papers a letter dated 1667, Feb. 24th, "from the most saddest of Prisons," from Sir John Towers to Williamson (the Keeper of the State Papers) requesting him "to look out the Warrant His Majesty was pleased to grant him," and that he would "give him (Williamson) £10 for his trouble." That he (the writer) "needed pity, being reduced very low by long and doleful imprisonment, and then obliged to go beyond seas, and unable to make the least provision for the Voyage." That Sir Thomas Daniel says, he (Williamson) has the Warrant for the writer's transportation, and that it could be had for sending for it; begs for it, that he "may give

security to the Lord Chief Justice, that he may have the the happiness of hazarding his blood in the King's service."

It appears, from the Pardon to Sir Robert Vyner, that Sir John Towris, or Towers, escaped from his imprisonment, but how, when, and by what means, does not appear; nor is there anything to shew how Sir Robert Vyner was implicated in his escape, and became liable to the penalties and forfeitures referred to in the Pardon. Possibly Sir John Towers was officially, or constructively, in Sir Robert's custody, and some Deputy-Keeper, for whom Sir Robert was responsible, as his employer, purposely or negligently allowed him to escape, whereby the penalties and forfeitures were incurred by him as Principal; but this is mere conjecture, and nothing has been found at present to explain it. The name of Sir John Towers does not appear amongst the extinct Baronetcies.

The increasing extravagance of the Court, and the expenses of the Dutch War, at length exhausted the means of the Bankers to continue their advances, even to pay the Sailors, who threatened, if they were not paid, to go over to the Dutch. It moreover seriously embarrassed them in their ordinary business. Quoting again from Pepys, who says:

"So to the Office after dinner and thither comes Mr. Pierce, who tells me his condition, how he cannot get his money (about £500, which, he says, is a very great part of what he hath for his family and children), out of Viner's hands, and it is to be feared that this will wholly undo the Bankers. Captain Cocke says the King and Court are all troubled, and the gates of the Court were shut up upon the first coming of the Dutch to us; but they do mind the business no more than ever: that the Bankers, he fears, are broke as to ready money, though Viner had £100,000 by him,

“when our trouble begun : that he and the Duke of Albemarle have received into their own hands, of Viner, the former £10,000, and the latter £12,000, in tallies or assignments, to secure what was in his hands of theirs ; and many other great men of our Masters have done the like ; which is no good sign, “when they begin to fear the main.”

Then in another place :

“W. Hewer hath been at the Bankers, and hath got £500 out of Backwell’s hands of his own money, but they are so called upon, that they will all be broke, hundreds coming to them for money ; and they answer, ‘It is payable at twenty days, when the days are out we will pay you,’ and those that are not so, they make tell over their money, and make their bags false on purpose to give cause to retell it, and so spend time.”

In this state of the financial difficulties, and in order to relieve the Court and Government from the perplexity they were in, Ashley and Clifford, two members of the Cabinet (or as it was called from the Initials of the Ministers “The Cabal”), “proposed” (quoting from Macaulay’s “History of England”) “a flagitious breach of public faith. The Goldsmiths of London were then not only dealers in the precious metals, but were also Bankers, and were in the habit of advancing large sums of money to the Government. In return for these advances they received assignments on the Revenue, and were repaid, with interest, as the taxes came in. About thirteen hundred thousand pounds had been in this way entrusted to the honour of the State. On a sudden it was announced that it was not convenient to pay the principal, and that the lenders must content themselves with interest. They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. The Exchange was in an uproar ;

several great mercantile houses broke; and dismay and distress spread through all society."

The manner, in which this criminal piece of dishonesty on the part of the Government was carried out, was as follows:— On the 2nd January, 1671-2, the King issued a Declaration, which was published in the London Gazette of that date, by which he caused a stop to be made of the payment of any moneys then brought or to be brought into the Exchequer for the space of one whole year ending the last day of December then next, and did also require and command Sir Heneage Finch, Knight and Baronet, his Attorney General, to prepare a Bill for his Royal Signature, to pass the Great Seal in pursuance of the said Declaration, which was accordingly done.

Before the year expired, the King, as appears by the London Gazette of December 12th, 1672, issued a further Declaration of that date, whereby, after reciting the former Declaration, he declared that "through the continuance of those inevitable necessities, which first enforced him, &c." "and contrary to his own intentions, &c." he was compelled to continue the same stop of payments until the first day of May then next ensuing:

This proceeding on the part of the Court and Government, which is generally spoken of as "The Shutting of the Exchequer," in effect, put an end to Sir Robert Vyner's business. At the time of this proceeding the Government owed him £416,724. 13s. 1½d., in consideration of which the King granted to him, by Letters Patent dated 30th April, 1677, an Annuity of £25,003. 9s. 4d. out of the Excise, and his Customers were in the mean time ordered not to sue him for their debts. Other Goldsmiths and Bankers were dealt with in the same way; for instance, Alderman Edward Backwell, to whom the Government owed £295,994. 16s. 6d.,

was granted an Annuity of £17,759. 13s. 8d., for which he had some Government Security.

Notwithstanding the dishonesty and barbarity of this proceeding, and the disgusting hypocrisy of the language in which the King's Declarations were couched, Sir Robert Vyner, though ruined by it, remained loyal to his King. He had some years before presented to the King a statue intended to represent his Majesty on horseback trampling underfoot an enemy, supposed to represent Oliver Cromwell, which the King had graciously accepted. Some years had elapsed and the Statue had not been erected; and Sir Robert took the opportunity of erecting it in Stocks Market (where the Mansion House now stands), and opening it to the public on the first anniversary of the King's Birthday and Restoration after the issuing of his first Declaration, and shutting the Exchequer. The following paragraph from the London Gazette of May 30th, 1672, fixes the date of its erection.

“London, May 29th. This day being the great anniversary
“of His Majesty's birth, as well as of his glorious
“Restoration, has been celebrated in this City with all the
“imaginable demonstrations of public joy; and to add
“to the solemnity of the day, a new conduit of a noble
“and beautiful structure was opened in the Stocks
“Market Place near Lombard Street, plentifully run-
“ning claret for divers hours, adorned with an excellent
“figure of his present Majesty on horseback having an
“enemy under the foot of the figure; the whole
“erected at the sole charge of Sir Robert Viner, from
“whom his Majesty was pleased to accept it some
“years since, although but now finished, as a mark of
“the particular devotion, that worthy person is used to
“express on all occasions for the honour of His
“Majesty's Royal Person and Government.”

Some writer, who has given a description of this Figure, has stated or insinuated that it was a Figure of John Sobieski, King of Poland, trampling upon a Turk, which Sir Robert met with in his travels abroad, and purchased at a cheap price, and had it altered, to suit the occasion, into His Majesty King Charles II. trampling upon Oliver Cromwell.

In 1674 Sir Robert Vyner had the additional misfortune of losing his Wife, who died in that year; and in the same year he became Lord Mayor, his only son, Charles, then being about eight or nine years of age.

The pageant on the occasion of his Mayoralty, which is described at length in Herbert's "History of the Twelve Companies of London," vol. ii. pp. 220, 221, appears to have been more than usually magnificent. Elkanah Settle, the City Poet, celebrated it in verse; and there are in the Library of the British Museum some manuscript lines in latin, composed on the occasion by a "Noble Belgian," which are intended to be highly eulogistic of Sir Robert's character, but which are more remarkable for the extravagance of the language, in which they are written, than for anything else; they are entitled:

"Robertus Vynarus

"Vir bonus, et rarus."

Sir Robert Vyner finding (in common with the other Goldsmiths and Bankers, who had been made the victims of the shameful proceeding on the part of the Government of shutting the Exchequer) that there was no hope of his being restored to a position, in which he would be able to resume business, and pay his Creditors, called them together by advertisement in the London Gazette of the 17th, 20th and 24th March, 1683, of which the following is a copy:

"The Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner are desired by him to
"meet at the Cock, lately called the Cardinal's Cap,

"Tavern in Lumbard Street, on the 25th of this instant March at nine of the clock in the morning to consider the best way for the satisfaction of their debts."

The meeting of his Creditors accordingly took place with the result shown in the following Notice, published in the London Gazette of the 27th March, 1683.

"London, March. 25th. This day the generality of the Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner, in and about this City, having met at the Cock Tavern in Lumbard Street, according to his desire, and the propositions of Sir Robert Vyner having been read and given to them, they did so unanimously approve thereof, that there was not above one person present (and he not concerned in his own right, but for a friend,) that opposed it; and as many as time would permit subscribed it, the rest promising forthwith to do the same; for which end it was, at their desire, left at the Vine in Lumbard Street, where it now is. It is the desire of Sir Robert Vyner that the rest of his Creditors, who were absent, would, with all convenient speed, subscribe the same, wherein, if they please to be expeditious, they may receive the satisfaction proposed by the end of the next Term. Those Creditors, who are in the Country, may have printed copies of the said proposals at the said shop, and either sign and seal and send up the same, or by Letter of Attorney authorize some person to seal and subscribe for them under the same instrument with the generality of the Creditors. And lest any of those who formerly subscribed should think that to be sufficient to shew their consent, the said Sir Robert Vyner desires them to subscribe again, the former being ineffectual for want of the subscription of the other Creditors in due time."

It appears that nothing effectual was done at this time; and as some of the adverse Creditors, one of whom, it will be remembered, attended the first meeting by a friend, were threatening him with a Statute of Bankruptcy, he endeavoured to ward it off by making additions to his former proposals, for in the Gazette of December 17th and 20th, 1683, appears an advertisement, of which the following is a copy:

“Sir Robert Vyner having made some additions to the
“proposals he formerly made; those who are concerned
“with him are desired to call for them at the Vine in
“Lumbard Street.”

At the latter end of the year 1683, or early in the year 1684, some of the adverse Creditors obtained a Statute of Bankruptcy against him, and Commissioners were appointed for executing it. This distressed him exceedingly, feeling, as he did, that his embarrassments had not arisen from any fault of his own, but from the flagitious conduct of the Government in shutting the Exchequer, and on the 26th May, 1684, the following Advertisement appeared in the London Gazette:

“Sir Robert Vyner having used his utmost endeavour to
“hasten the satisfaction of his Creditors by the way he
“hath publicly proposed, which might have been
“completed long before this time, if the Creditors, who
“had declared their approbation of his proposals, had
“signed them, the neglect whereof hath been of great
“prejudice to them in divers respects. Therefore those,
“who have not as yet subscribed the said proposals, are
“desired to hasten their subscriptions, that they may be
“finished by the 15th June, to the end that he and his
“Creditors may have the benefit of part of the next
“term to do those things that are necessary in law for
“making sale of his Estate, and completing the satis-
“faction of their debts, and preventing the inevitable

“mischiefs, which must be the consequence of any
“further delay. And Sir Robert more earnestly presses
“the rest of his Creditors to hasten their subscriptions,
“because, if they be not perfected by the said 15th
“of June, it will in all probability obstruct that just
“satisfaction to his Creditors, which he hath proposed,
“and which some few of his Creditors, who prosecute
“the Commission with violence, seem not to regard.
“Yet it will be found in the end that by the charges,
“delays, and ill-management, incident to proceedings of
“that nature, the Estate must be so very much wasted
“and worsted, that it can never give that satisfaction by
“that course, which now it would do otherwise.”

The foregoing Notice was repeated in the London Gazette of June 2nd, 1684, but, as it appears, without any satisfactory result; and as the Creditors, who were prosecuting the Commission, appeared to be acting vindictively in their proceedings, another effort on the part of Sir Robert Vyner appears from the following Advertisement to have been made to close, at all events, with such of the Creditors as had already signed their acceptance of his proposals :

“1684, Oct. 30th. Those Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner,
“who have already signed his proposals are desired to
“meet upon Saturday next, being the 1st of November,
“at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the Cock
“Tavern in Lumbard Street, to consider of some things
“that may tend to their more special satisfaction
“according to the said proposals.”

The result of this meeting does not appear, but as in those days there were no Bankruptcy laws, under which Creditors could compel their Debtor to give up to them his Real Estate, it seems probable that Sir Robert Vyner was being pressed by the Creditors, who were prosecuting the Statute, to sell his Swakeley Estate, and to make some more satis-

factory arrangement with them out of the proceeds of the Sale, and that they were endeavouring to induce others of the Creditors to join them in this pressure. This probably he was unwilling to do, seeing that he had an only son, who he naturally hoped would succeed him in that Estate, and in his Title, and if such was his motive, he can hardly be blamed for it, when it is taken into consideration that his misfortunes and embarrassments had not arisen from any misconduct on his part towards his Creditors, or any of them, nor even from undue extravagance in living ; but entirely to the abominable conduct of the Government in shutting the Exchequer, and thereby depriving him not only of the present means of keeping his engagements with his Creditors, but even of carrying on his business, and acquiring thereby the means of doing so. It would appear however from the following Advertisement in the London Gazette of January the 15th, 1684-5, that some of the Creditors had spread a report that he had actually sold Swakeley, and had the purchase money in his pocket, with which he might make terms with them, which they would accept.

“ Sir Robert Vyner finding that a Report hath been given
“ out that he hath already sold that pleasant house
“ called Swakeley, in Middlesex, near Uxbridge, with
“ that Mannor, and the Mannor of Colham adjoining
“ with lands of the value of above £1,200 a year. This
“ is to give notice that they are not yet sold, but that
“ he is willing to treat with any person for the sale
“ thereof for the satisfaction of his Creditors.”

This must unquestionably have placed him in a good position towards his Creditors before the world ; for it was a most generous and honourable offer on his part to sell this Estate, which he was not bound by law to sell, for their benefit, but of course at such a price as he had a right to expect for it, and such as would enable him to satisfy them,

and entitle him to demand a Release from the debts, for payment of which they were pressing him.

The offer was not accepted. Within a month afterwards, viz., on the 6th February, 1684-5, came the death of Charles II. and the accession of James II., and the troubles of his short and hateful reign ; and in little more than three years from that date, in June, 1688, Sir Robert Vyner's cup of sorrow was filled to the brim by the death of his only son, Charles, who had been lately called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, and who was then about twenty-two years of age. It seems to have broken his heart, for he himself died in the September following, within three months after the death of his son, whereby the Baronetcy became extinct. He was buried in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Street.

By his Will dated 20th August, 1688 (copy of which see Appendix N), after giving directions for his Funeral, he proceeds: "And for those worldly goods and Estate, God hath pleased to reserve to me after all my great losses and troubles in this life, I dispose of the same as follows:" and accordingly he directed that his personal estate as well as his houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the City of London, and also his Manors of Swakeley and Colum, his Mansion House and other his houses, lands and tenements in his said Manors in the County of Middlesex, and also his Manor of Keggworth and Frollsworth in the County of Leicester, should be sold by his Executors, out of which, after payment of incumbrances, thirty pounds per cent. upon the principal of his debts should be paid to his Creditors as therein mentioned, the balance of principal and interest remaining due to them to be charged by his Executors upon the hereditary part of the Excise granted by his late Majesty to him and his assigns. And he gave the overplus of his *said* Estate, after the said debts should be

satisfied as aforesaid, to be divided amongst his legatees therein mentioned. And he declared that such of his said Legatees, thereinbefore named, as should at anytime sue his Executors at law or equity for any part of his Estate, should forfeit such of their respective Legacies as were thereinbefore given. And he thereby devised and bequeathed all his *said* Estate, both real and personal, unto his said Executors in trust for sale and disposal of the same, for payment of his said debts, in such manner as is thereinbefore mentioned. And he appointed Francis Millington, Esquire, and Thomas Vyner, Esquire, son of his brother Dr. Thomas Vyner, late Dean of Gloucester, Executors of his Will, which was, on the 4th October, 1688, proved by the said Thomas Vyner alone; Francis Millington, the other Executor, having renounced Probate thereof.

Thomas Vyner, the acting Executor, having proved the Will, set about to arrange with the Creditors, and he caused Advertisements to be inserted in the London Gazette, the first of which was as follows :

“Whereas the habitations of many of the Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner are unknown to his Executor; these
 “are to give notice to all his Creditors, and others
 “concerned for them, that some persons will attend, on
 “behalf of the said Executor, on Tuesdays, Thursdays,
 “and Saturdays, from 12 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon,
 “at Cole's Coffee-house in Birchin Lane, near the
 “Royal Exchange, London, to advise with them of a
 “method for satisfying the debts of the said Sir Robert
 “Vyner.”

There were subsequent Advertisements in the London Gazette requesting the Creditors to meet at certain times and places, and to bring or send particulars of their debts, on which occasions proposals were submitted to them for payment or composition of their debts, but it appears that no definite arrangement was come to on those occasions; for in

the 10th and 11th years of the Reign of King William III. "An Act of Parliament for the relief of the Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight, and Baronet, deceased," was passed, under which, it is supposed, the Creditors were settled with; but what were the terms of such Settlement, or of the Act of Parliament, is not known, as no Print of the Act, or copy of it, can be found, even in the British Museum.

There was one debt, however, which was dealt with privately, and not under the "Act of Parliament" above referred to. It was a debt of £7,000, or thereabouts, which was due from Sir Robert Vyner, at the time of his death, to his Nephew, Thomas Vyner of Eathorpe, hereinafter referred to as "Thomas Vyner the Elder," to whom, as Sir Robert Vyner's heir-at-law, his Real Estate not devised by his Will for payment of debts and legacies had descended, free from any such charge; and, in particular, his Manor and lands of Topholme and lands adjoining thereto in Lincolnshire: an Estate of considerable extent and value, being little short of thirteen hundred acres, consisting of farms and houses, and arable and pasture land, producing probably in those days a rental of £2,000 a year, or more. And this Estate having, as before mentioned, descended to Thomas Vyner the Elder, as Sir Robert's heir-at-law, with an arrear of rent accrued since Sir Robert's death, Thomas Vyner, Sir Robert's Executor, hereinafter referred to as "Thomas Vyner the younger," proposed to his Cousin, Thomas Vyner the Elder, that the latter should give up his claim, as heir-at-law, to this Topholme Estate, and that he, Thomas Vyner the younger, should pay or secure to him the debt of £7,000, due to him from their late Uncle, Sir Robert Vyner, and that they should join in settling the Topholme Estate, in manner hereinafter appearing, by an Agreement and Deed. It appears from a letter from Mr. Robert Meese to the Widow of Thomas Vyner the Elder, which will be quoted

hereafter, that Thomas Vyner the Elder did not approve of the proposed arrangement. Without doubt, he did not like the idea of relinquishing his right to so valuable an Estate for a sum of £7,000, which, as one of the Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner, he was entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the Estates devised by Sir Robert Vyner for payment of his debts. It further appears, from the same letter, that Thomas Vyner, the younger, in order to force him into the proposed arrangement, threatened to extend certain judgments which had been assigned to him by judgment Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner, and make them charges upon the Tupholme Estate. It further appears from the same letter that John Huggins, a London Solicitor, and who was the Solicitor for Thomas Vyner the younger, and his family, was agent for both parties in this proposed arrangement; so that Thomas Vyner the Elder had, in fact, no independent legal advice on the occasion, as he ought to have had. In the end, under the pressure of this threat, Thomas Vyner the Elder gave way, and an Agreement under seal dated 13th Nov. 1694 (see Appendix O) and made between Thomas Vyner the Elder of the one part, and Thomas Vyner the younger of the other part was executed by both parties; and it is clear, from a perusal of it, that Thomas Vyner the Elder was shamefully done out of his Estate, and also out of a considerable portion of the rent, which had accrued from it, and which had been received by Mr. Thomas Leigh, the brother-in-law of Thomas Vyner the younger, as agent for the Estate, during the six years that had then elapsed since the death of Sir Robert Vyner.

It was part of the Agreement that the Tuptholme Estate should be "settled on Thomas Vyner the younger, and his heirs males, and in failure of such issue to Thomas Vyner the Elder and his heirs males for ever, in such manner as by learned Counsel should be advised;" and accordingly a Deed

of Settlement dated 21st December, 1694, was made and executed by the cousins, whereby in consideration of £6,000, paid to the said Thomas Vyner the Elder by the said Thomas Vyner the younger, the former conveyed to the latter the said Topholme Estate and premises, to the use of the latter for his life, and after his decease, to the use of Robert Vyner, his son and the heirs of his body in strict tail male, and for default of such issue, to the use of the said Thomas Vyner the Elder for his life, and after his decease, to the use of the first and other sons of his body in strict tail male, and for default of such issue to the use of the heirs of the body of the said Thomas Vyner the younger: and for default of such issue, to the use of the heirs of the body of the said Thomas Vyner the Elder, and for default of such issue, then, as to one moiety of the said Manor and premises, to the use of the right heirs of the said Thomas Vyner the younger, and as to the other moiety of the said Manor and premises, to the use of the right heirs of the said Thomas Vyner the Elder. And in pursuance of a covenant in the said Deed, the said Thomas Vyner the Elder levied a fine of the said Estate to confirm it. It must be admitted that this Settlement was a shamefully one-sided affair, and altogether in favour of Thomas Vyner the younger; and no wonder, as his own Solicitor, John Huggins, was agent for both parties in the affair.

Thomas Vyner, the younger, died in 1707, leaving an only son, Robert, to whom, by his Will, he devised his Real Estate whatsoever and wheresoever, "except my lands in Lincolnshire, which are already settled," for his life, with Remainder to his first and other sons and their issue in tail male, and in the event of his sons' death without male issue, then he devised his Real Estate (except his Estate in Lincolnshire already settled) to his cousin, Thomas Vyner the elder, for his life, with Remainder to his first and other

sons and their issue in tail male, with divers Remainders over. To several Relations and friends named in his Will, including his cousin, Thomas Vyner and his wife, Mr. John Huggins and his wife, and Mr. Robert Meese, he bequeathed Ten Pounds for mourning. And he gave "likewise to the said Mr. Huggins more Five Hundred Pounds, as a remembrance of his particular friendship to him." [As well he might, for having carried him through that unfair and one-sided agreement respecting the Tupholme Estate.] And he appointed his nephew, Robert Snell, of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire, sole Executor of his Will. And lastly he directed and ordered his "said Executor to lay out and expend upon a Monument to be erected near the Vault where his honoured Uncle, Sir Robert Vyner, lies interred in St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, Lombard Street, One hundred pounds to his honour and memory." The Will also contains a bequest to his wife, in these words, "I give and bequeath to my Wife the sum of One hundred pounds, as a legacy only, having made a sufficient provision for her by a settlement in my life time of her own fortune, and no other do I mean she shall have." There is a tone of bitterness in this bequest, which leads to the inference that the husband and wife were not on the best possible terms with each other; but it appears that, after the date of his Will, he travelled abroad, and was taken ill, and that as he lay sick at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, either his conscience was uneasy, or his tenderness for his wife revived, as he wrote on a leaf in his Pocket-book the following direction to his son :

"Robin Vyner, in my Will I have made no provision for
"your Mother, but designed to do it before I left
"England, but being pressed in time could not do it,
"but it is my command to you to allow her out of the
"Posthouse one hundred pounds a year. Frankford
"14th day of September, 17 . Tho: Vyner."

The Will is dated the 4th February, 1706. The Testator died at Rome in 1707, and the Will was proved in London 16th July, 1708, so that this Codicil, the date of the year of which is uncertain, must have been discovered after the Will had been proved, and was torn out of his pocket-book and admitted to Probate as a Codicil to the Will 20th Dec. 1711.

Robert Vyner, the son of Thomas Vyner the younger, had no sooner come into possession of the Topholme Estate than he determined, under the advice of the said John Huggins, to revoke the Settlement of it, made by his late Father, and Thomas Vyner the Elder; and he accordingly, with the object of barring the Estate in tail male created by the Settlement in favour of Thomas Vyner the elder, suffered a Recovery of the Estate, and made a fresh settlement of it on his marriage; Thomas Vyner the Elder having then lately died leaving a Widow, and an only son, an infant in arms. Whether this proceeding on his part was not in bad faith, as being in contravention of the Agreement between his late Father and Thomas Vyner the Elder, their Posterity will judge.

The direction and order in the Will of Thomas Vyner the younger for a monument to be erected in St. Mary Woolnoth's Church to the Honour and Memory of his honoured Uncle, Sir Robert Vyner, was not carried out by the Executor of his Will, nor by his successor at Swakeley.

Thomas Vyner the Elder, by his Will, dated 11th October, 1701, devised his Real Estate in Warwickshire, and elsewhere, to his Wife for life, and after her decease (in case he should die without issue), to Thomas Vyner, Junior, Esquire (the said Thomas Vyner the younger) his Cousin German, and to his heirs male, and, in default of such issue, to his own right heirs for ever.

He died in 1709-10 leaving a Widow, and three daughters, and an only son, Thomas, an infant in arms: and, after his death, his Widow, being under the impression that her late husband had been over-reached by his Cousin in the Agreement between them for Settlement of the Topholme Estate, wrote to Mr. Robert Meese, whose name has been already mentioned, on the subject, and the following is an Extract from a Letter (see Appendix P) written to her by Mr. Robert Meese in answer to one of her letters to him:

“Madam, all I can possibly say in answer to your third letter relating to Mr. Vyner’s affair is this:—Your husband was the heir, and Captain Vyner the Executor of Sir Robert, who left an Estate in Lincolnshire not devised by the Will of Sir Robert, and would therefore have descended to your husband as his heir, had not Captain Vyner got assignments of several judgments affecting that Estate, and threatened to extend them, unless your husband would agree to convey it to him, which he did in consideration of the Captain paying him £7,000, being a debt due from Sir Robert to your husband, as he was Executor to his brother Robin Vyner, the Goldsmith, and Mr. Huggins was Agent for both parties in this affair. And when Mr. Vyner, your husband, received of the Captain £2,000, remaining due of the £7,000, your husband levied a fine of that Estate to confirm it to the Captain, and his son (as I have been informed) upon his marriage suffered a Recovery (for ’twas by the said Agreement entailed upon your husband), and barred the entail, and settled it in jointure upon his present wife. I have heard my cousin Vyner often talk of the right he had to an Estate in Ireland,* and

* The Estate in Ireland was an Estate, which had been mortgaged to Sir Thomas Vyner, and Sir Robert Vyner, by the Earl of Kildare and others. The Mortgage had been paid off, and by a Deed dated 29th July

"Cheshire,† but could never understand how he made it out, and I am sure there were no Articles or Agreement between them but what related to the "Lincolnshire Estate."

"Madam, your faithful humble Servant,

"Robt: Meese."

"30th Nov. 1726.

This finishes the generation of Samuel Vyner and his family.

Thomas Vyner (the infant son of "Thomas Vyner the Elder") would have been entitled to succeed to the Warwickshire Estates as heir-at-law to his Father, for though his Father left a Will, it was made at a time when he had no children. It was dated 11th October, 1701, and by it, as already mentioned, he devised his Real Estate to his Wife for her life, and after her decease (in case he should die

1696, to which Thomas Vyner the Elder was made a party, as heir-at-law of Sir Robert Vyner, the surviving Mortgagee, the legal Estate in the mortgaged property was reconveyed to the Mortgagors.

† The Estate in Cheshire consisted, in whole or in part, of the Manor of Bidstone, in the Hundred of Wirral, which, it appears from Lyson's "History of Cheshire," (vol. ii. part ii. p. 506), was parcel of the Barony of Dunham Massey; it had been sold by the Masseys to Henry, Earl of Lancaster; and having been given in exchange to Sir Roger Le Strange, passed by an heir female to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby. In 1653 it was sold by the Derby Family to William Steel, Esquire; and by him, a few years afterwards, to the Earl of Kingston, who, with others, conveyed it, and the Township of Thingwall, also in the Hundred of Wirral, to Sir Robert Vyner, in the Reign of Charles II.

This Estate, supposed to consist of some 3,000 acres or more, was not devised or disposed of by the Will of Sir Robert Vyner, and it ought therefore, according to law, to have descended to Thomas Vyner the Elder, as his heir-at-law; but as he appears to have had a vague idea only that there was such an Estate; and his Cousin, Thomas Vyner the younger, did not think fit to make him any wiser on the subject; it was taken possession of by the latter, and it has remained in the possession of his descendants to the present time; so that Thomas Vyner, the Elder, was done not only out of the Topholme Estate, but out of this Cheshire Estate also.

without issue) he gave and devised the same to Thomas Vyner the younger, his Cousin German, and to his heirs male. Thomas Vyner the Elder had issue however, and died in 1709-10, leaving three daughters, Anne, Martha, and Elizabeth, the eldest being of the age of six years only, and his only son, Thomas, a baby in arms. He was buried at Wappenbury in a vault outside the east end of the Chancel of the Parish Church, where five of his children, who had died in infancy, had been buried, and where a monument was erected by his Widow, with an Inscription thereon, to his Memory. (See Appendix Q.)

On looking into the affairs of Thomas Vyner the Elder, after his death, it was found that he had wasted his personal Estate, and mortgaged his Real Estate, which consisted of two principal Estates, one at Eathorpe, and the other at Bubbenhall, both in Warwickshire, besides scattered property in Wappenbury, Stretton, Ryton, and other places in the same County, and property at Warwick, including the Cockpit, before-mentioned; and as he had made no Settlement on his marriage, and his daughters were unprovided for by his Will, it was considered advisable that the Bubbenhall Estate, and other property, except the Eathorpe Estate, should be sold and the Mortgages on the latter paid off, and provision made for all the children, as well during their minority as afterwards; but as this arrangement could not, by reason of the minority of the children, be effected but by authority of Parliament, an act of Parliament was obtained, by which the Estates intended to be sold were vested in Mr. Thomas Hill the Elder of New Sarum, and Mr. Robert Meese of New Inn, London, in trust for sale and satisfaction of the Mortgages, and investment of the overplus of the purchase moneys for the benefit of the daughters: the Eathorpe Estate being vested in the same Trustees, upon Trust, out of the rents and profits, to provide for the

maintenance and education of Thomas Vyner, the infant, until he should be sixteen years of age, and then to raise a sum of £600, by Mortgage, for his better education and maintenance, and advancement in the world; and, subject thereto, to permit the Widow, Mrs. Prudence Vyner, to receive the residue of the rents for her life; and upon further trust, upon the said Thomas Vyner, the Infant, attaining his age of twenty one, or dying, which should first happen, to convey and assure the Estate (subject to such Mortgage thereof) to the use of the Widow, Mrs. Prudence Vyner, for her life (if then living), and from and after her decease, to the use of the said Thomas Vyner, the Infant (if living), and his heirs, or, if he should be dead, then to the use of the right heirs of the said Thomas Vyner the Elder for ever.*

Mrs. Prudence Vyner, the Widow, continued to reside at Eathorpe until her death, having remained a Widow for a great number of years, when she left her three daughters, Anne, Martha, and Elizabeth, and her son Thomas, surviving her.

The three daughters went, on their Mother's death, to live at Rugby, where they resided, unmarried, till their deaths; Anne, the eldest, being the last survivor, and being eighty-six years of age when she died.

Thomas Vyner (hereinafter called the Rev. Thomas Vyner) the only son of Thomas Vyner, the Elder, succeeded to the Eathorpe Estate on the death of his Mother, to whom it had been limited for her life by the Act of Parliament.

* In order to obtain this Act of Parliament it was necessary to procure the consent of Robert Vyner, son of Thomas Vyner the younger; for Thomas Vyner the elder had by his Will devised to him the Estates proposed to be dealt with by the Act, in default of his (the Testator) leaving male issue.

On leaving school, he had been entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he was residing in April, 1730, as appears by a letter written by him to one of his sisters, dated "Edm. Hall, Oxon, April 9th, 1730," at which time he would be about twenty-two years of age. There he took his Bachelor's and Master's Degrees. He took Holy Orders, and was admitted (on the presentation of Mr. Vyner of Gautby, the son of Thomas Vyner the younger, who had sold Swakeley, and purchased Gautby and other Estates in Lincolnshire), to the Rectories of Withern and Authorpe in that County, where however he did not reside. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Knightley Adams, M.A., Rector of Preston Capes, Northamptonshire, by Jane the only child of the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., Principal and Founder of Hertford College, Oxford. (For this descent see Appendix R.) He held the living of Frankton, Warwickshire, under a private arrangement with the Rev. Thomas Biker, the Rector, and he resided there for some years, during which his four elder children were born (see Pedigree Sheet). In 1759 the Rev. Thomas Vyner removed with his family from Frankton to Eathorpe, which, as appears from a letter to him from Mr. Biker, had been undergoing repair; and there his other children, Delicia and Robert were born; and he himself died (from a fever, caught whilst visiting a sick parishioner), within ten months after the birth of his youngest child, and he was buried at Wappenbury in one of the Family Vaults in the Churchyard, at the east end of the Chancel, 11th April, 1766.

He had been a diligent student of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, as appears by the great number of books on those subjects, which he left at his death, many of them very valuable at the time. It appears to have been his hobby.

The Rev. Thomas Vyner left his Widow, and four children surviving him, namely :

1. Prudence, born 9th March, 1750. Married Mr. Bernard Gery Snow, of Southam, Warwickshire, and, dying soon after her marriage, left no issue.
2. Thomas, of whom hereafter.
3. Delicia, born at Eathorpe 2nd March 1760, married 4th October, 1785, the Rev. James Robinson Hayward, Rector of Harrietsham, Kent ; also Rector of St. Mary le Strand, London : he died 6th October, 1812. Mrs. Hayward remained a Widow, and died 4th July, 1845. Both buried at Harrietsham. They left issue (see Pedigree Sheet).
4. Robert, who carried on the line.

It appears from the following letter written by Mr. Vyner of Gauthby to the Widow of the Rev. Thomas Vyner, in answer to a letter he had received from her Mother, Mrs. Adams, that her husband had left her in very narrow circumstances :

“Madam,

“Your Mother has favour'd me with a letter on the “melancholy occasion of Mr. Vyner's death, for which I am “very sincerely sorry ; she has also intimated to me, that “if the Perpetual Advowson of Authorp was in me, she “desired I would appoint some person to it, to hold it, in “trust for Mr. Vyner's Son ; this request, if in my power, I “should readily have complied with ; but unfortunately I “have but an alternate turn in the Living, so that nothing “of that sort can be done for her service.

“I am sorry and surprised to hear, that Mr. Vyner's “circumstances were so narrow as Mrs. Adams represents “them, because I know that Mr. Vyner, his Father,

"received very considerable sums of Money, especially, at
 "one payment, Six thousand pounds; besides other smaller
 "sums to a large amount; now had these been properly
 "applied, and added to his Ethrop Estate, he must have died
 "possessed of a very considerable property.

"Mrs. Adams desires I will employ my Steward to
 "collect what is due from the Living; I keep no such
 "servant, nor do I know what charge to make upon the
 "people; if you can inform me, I will do what I can
 "for your service.

"I paid Mr. Vyner Forty-five pounds per ann. for the
 "composition Tithes of my Estate, and have paid him up
 "to the Thirteenth day of February last, as per his Receipt,
 "so that I do not know if anything more was due to him, or
 "whether the next Incumbent claims from the last Quarter
 "day, if not, Mr. Vyner's Representative will be intituled
 "to about seven weeks more Tithes due from me. There
 "is, besides my Estate, a Tenement of about Ten pounds a
 "year, which paid Tithes in kind, how his account stands
 "with that Person I know not, if you will inform me, and
 "that there is anything due, it shall be demanded of the
 "Tenant.

"There was also belonging to the Living, an Estate in
 "the Neighbourhood, of about twenty pounds per ann: this
 "he let to Mr. Leicester of Burell,* how that account stood I
 "know not, probably something may be due from it, that
 "you must enquire into, as well as into the bargain he made
 "with his Curate, who held his house, and a glebe of about
 "14 acres of very good land.

"Mrs. Adams directed her letter to me at Gotby for
 "which reason it came very lately to my hands, otherwise it
 "had been sooner answered by

"Madam,

"Your most humble Servant,

"Rob: Vyner.

"Conduit Street, April 26th, 1766.

"My Wife desires her Compliments."

To Mrs. Vyner at Ethrop,
 near Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

* Meaning Mr. Lister of Burwell Park.

The sum of £6,000, which the writer refers to in this letter, was, in fact, the amount which his late Father (Thomas Vyner the younger) had paid to the Rev. Thomas Vyner's father (Thomas Vyner the Elder) as the consideration for the latter joining in the Deed of Settlement, dated 21st December, 1694, of the Topholme Estate, as before-mentioned—a Settlement, which the writer himself had, after his father's death, repudiated by suffering a Recovery, with the object of destroying the Estate in tail male created thereby, and barring the inheritance of the descendants of Thomas Vyner the elder therein. Mrs. Adams' appeal for assistance on the occasion does not appear to have met with success.

Thomas Vyner, the Rev. Thomas Vyner's eldest son (hereinafter mentioned as Dr. Vyner) was about thirteen years of age at his Father's death in 1766. After leaving school he was entered at University College, Oxford, where he in due course obtained his Bachelor's and Master's Degrees. He took Holy Orders, and in February, 1782, he was appointed a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, vice Dr. Lynford Caryl deceased, having then only the Degree of M.A., and in the July following he obtained the Degree of LL.D. He also held the Rectories of Withern and Authorpe, but he did not reside there. He was also Perpetual Curate of Honingham, Warwickshire, in the immediate vicinity of Eathorpe, where he resided with his Mother, and he performed the duties of that cure from home. In August, 1804, he obtained a Licence from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, dated 24th of that month, giving him leave of absence from Honingham for two years from that date "on account of there being no Parsonage House at Honingham, and of his residing at a Mansion house of his own at Eathorpe, he occasionally continuing to discharge personally the Cure, and

to execute all the duties both in the Church and Parish of Honingham belonging to the Minister of the same."

Dr. Vyner's object in leaving home at this date appears to have been change of preferment, for in the month of October following he was admitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of East Peckham in Kent, upon the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church there, of which, as before mentioned, he was a Prebendary. He did not however long live to perform the duties of this new benefice, for on the 4th December in the same year (1804) he died at his brother's house in Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, and was removed thence to Wappenbury, where he was buried on the 12th of that month.

Dr. Vyner never married, and he lived with his mother as before mentioned at Eathorpe until her death in 1803. But though he may be said to have lived at Eathorpe, he was very much from home; and notwithstanding he was a beneficed Clergyman, he was also a keen sportsman, following the line of his Ancestors, the Venatores; but he was especially fond of Fox-hunting—"He was," writes the Author of "*Notitia Venatica*," "the intimate friend and companion of the first Lord Yarborough, passing the hunting season at Brocklesby for many years. He was also an intimate friend of the celebrated Mr. Meynell, with whom he occasionally hunted. He was considered not only a first-rate judge of breeding hounds and everything connected with their management in the kennel, and the field, but one of the most accomplished horsemen that ever steered a hunter across country. Amongst many good nags to be found in the Doctor's stables was a magnificent roan horse, which was a present from Lord Yarborough, and which had been given up by him and his huntsman and whippers-in as a dreadful

and incurable puller; but the light hand and resolution of this sporting Divine were a match for his Bucephalus; and he rode him gallantly for several seasons by the aid merely of a plain snaffle bit."

There is a charming portrait of Dr. Vyner by Romney, at Brocklesby, of which Lieut.-Colonel Vyner, one of his nephews, has an excellent copy, the original having been kindly lent to him by the late Lord Yarborough in 1874.

Clergymen of the type of Dr. Vyner are, in these days, only occasionally to be met with: but in his days the Country Clergyman was a sort of Reverend Squire, who, though fond of field sports, by no means neglected his Parish duties, but with his Wife and family visited their Parishioners, and attended assiduously to their material and moral welfare*. If there was less of the push and parade of Religion, which circumstances have developed in these days, there was in those days a simplicity and homeliness in the intercourse between Country Pastors, and their Flocks, which appear in the present day to have died out, and place given instead to Forms and Ceremonies in the Church, of which that generation were happily ignorant. There may be a great deal of Religion, with a comparatively small proportion of Godliness. The Bishops of that time certainly in one respect set a bad example to the inferior clergy, many of them dying shamefully wealthy. Pluralities, however, which were then common, and within the law, are clearly indefensible.

* Our Rector is a Scholar rare, few of his cloth more learned are;
 While in his life we daily see a pattern of true piety;
 Nor is a better sportsman found in all the sporting country round;
 And whilst in Church on Sabbath day his flock he teaches how to pray,
 Directs to Heaven, and leads the way,
 His calling he doth not disgrace, though through a morn he leads the
 chace,
 And as he hills and dales defies, joins the Foxhunter's jovial cries.
Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of Consolation.

Dr. Vyner was succeeded in the possession of the Eathorpe Estate, by his only surviving brother, Robert Vyner, who at the time of Dr. Vyner's death, was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, residing in London. He married, on the 19th February, 1799, Laura, daughter and heiress of Phillips Glover, Esquire, of Wispington, Lincolnshire*, with whom he had a very

* Mr. Glover was not only a well-known character, but he was a great supporter of the arts, and was himself a talented musician.

There is an excellent mezzotint engraving of him, by James Watson, taken from a large crayon picture by Russell; underneath the engraving is the following inscription:—

PHILLIPS GLOVER, Esq.,

of Wispington, in Lincolnshire, a steady disinterested friend, who never courted popularity, but was ever deserving of it.

He was cousin to the notorious Miss Chudleigh who married the Earl of Bristol, during whose lifetime, she married the Duke of Kingston, and was tried for bigamy. The result of the trial obliged her to leave England, and she resided in France at the Palace of St. Assise (on the banks of the Seine) which she had purchased.

On the death of the Duchess in 1788, Mr. Glover inherited all her property, which was considerable, including a vast amount of diamonds and other jewellery. He proceeded with Mrs. Glover and his daughter, then a child of only seven years of age, to Paris, where he arrived on the 26th October, 1788.

In July, 1789, Mr. Glover was present at the taking of the Bastille, and was actually made a prisoner, and taken to the Guard-room, but on finding that he was an Englishman, they put a tricolor cockade on his coat and set him at liberty.

In later years Mrs. Vyner would relate some of the scenes of the Revolution, which, though only a child at the time, had passed under her notice; how, when peeping through the drawn blinds, she has seen the yelling crowds, passing along the streets, carrying heads and hands on long pikes.

Paris at this period was in a most lawless state, and during Mr. Glover's stay there, extending over a year, he became the prey of all sorts of rogues; he sold the Palace of St. Assise and all the property of the late Duchess, but he never received one farthing of the proceeds, and actually lost a very considerable amount of money (upwards of £6,000), which he had advanced to pay the Duchess' debts. Only a very small amount of furniture, and a few ornamental articles ever reached England. Amongst these was a set of filigree nine-pins on a stand (of silver), which had originally been made for the Dauphin (Louis XVII) and had been given by his mother, Queen Marie Antoinette, to the Duchess of Kingston. These ninepins are now the property of Lieut. Colonel H. W. Vyner.

large fortune, including the Wispington Estate—one of considerable extent and value (see Appendix S).

On the death of his brother, Mr. Vyner left London to reside at Eathorpe, where he farmed on an extensive scale. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Warwick, and he served the Office of High Sheriff for that County in the year 1818.

Mr. Vyner had by his marriage with Miss Glover twelve children, namely:—

1. Robert, born 31st December, 1799, died 1st January, 1800.
2. Laura, born 27th May, 1801, died 21st November, 1880, unmarried, buried in the Cemetery at Leamington, 25th November, 1880.
3. Jane Rebecca, born 2nd October, 1802, married, 12th April, 1825, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Baronet, she died 19th March, 1843, he died 15th July, 1854, (both buried at Birdingbury,) leaving a son and daughter (see Pedigree Sheet).
4. Robert Thomas, born 16th December, 1804, of whom hereafter.
5. William Phillips, born 2nd November, 1806, educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford, took Holy Orders, and became Rector of Kemeys Inferior, Monmouthshire, which he resigned on being presented to the Rectories of Withern and Authorpe in 1836, where he remained till 1877, when illness obliged him to give up his preferment. He went to reside at Louth, Lincolnshire, where he died on the 20th July, 1878, and was buried there. He never married. He led a retired life, and so devoted himself to the performance of his Profes-

sional duties, that he was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

6. Delicia, born 24th February, 1810, died 8th March, 1810.
7. Charles James, born 7th October, 1811, educated at Rugby, became a Solicitor, and practised for many years in London. He married in 1854, and retired from practice in 1882, having lost his wife in December, 1881. She was buried in the Cemetery at Highgate, Middlesex (see Pedigree Sheet).
8. Delicia Anne, born 12th May, 1813, married Baron Leonhard von Blumenthal, a Lieutenant in the Prussian Guards, now (1885) the famous General Count von Blumenthal, and has issue (see Pedigree Sheet).
9. Arthur, born 19th January, 1815, entered the Royal Navy at twelve years of age, as a Midshipman in the Warspite. In 1841 he was blown up into a tree by the explosion of a Magazine in a Fort at Chumpee, on the Canton River, in the Chinese War of 1839 to 1845 or thereabouts, at which time he was Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir William Parker, Baronet, who promoted him to the Rank of Commander. In consequence of ill health, brought on by long service in a bad climate, he gave up his Ship (the Wolf) in 1845, in which year, on the 1st October he married, and in 1851 he left England to settle in New South Wales. He died at Sydney in 1864, where he was buried, leaving a Widow, and numerous family (see Pedigree Sheet).
10. Edmund Holford, born 15th November, 1816, educated at Guilsborough, and Bedford. Entered

the Military Service of the Duke of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke, Ernest I., and also to Ernest II. brother of the Prince Consort, till 1848, when he obtained the appointment, in England, of "Queen's Foreign Service Messenger," which he held till 1870, when, having obtained a Pension from the British Government, he retired, and resided at Leamington, till his death in 1882, unmarried, and was buried in the Cemetery at Leamington.

11. Frederick Wheler, born 17th January, 1818, was educated at Guilsborough, and Oakham, emigrated to Australia in 1839, and settled on the Tumut in New South Wales, and married and has a numerous family. (See Pedigree Sheet.)
12. Henry William, born 2nd November, 1821, went to school for five years at Guilsborough, and in 1836 accompanied his Mother to Germany. In 1840 having passed the necessary Examinations, he entered the Prussian Guards, the same Regiment in which his Brother-in-law Baron von Blumenthal was serving. He retired from that Service, in 1848. During the Crimean War he was appointed a Paymaster in the Turkish Contingent. After the conclusion of the peace with Russia, he went to China, on the Staff of General Sir Thomas Ashburnham, as Assistant Military Auditor: and in 1859 he was appointed Paymaster in the Royal Artillery, in which Regiment he was, for fourteen years, a Paymaster in the Royal Horse Artillery. He retired from the Service in 1881 with a Pension, and the Rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Mr. Vyner died on the 2nd December, 1823, from the effects of a gun accident on the previous day, whilst getting

through a hedge surrounding one of the Covers on the Estate, and he was buried at Wappenbury on the 8th December, 1823. He had by the sale of the Wispington Estate extended and improved his property in Warwickshire; but his improvements of the latter having been attended with great expense; and his farming operations having been carried on at a considerable loss, added to the expenses of a very large family; it was found, on his decease, that his Estate was heavily incumbered, and considerable portions of it had to be sold to pay off incumbrances. His Widow, who was entitled under Settlements to the Eathorpe Estate for her life, continued to reside there, until her late husband's affairs were settled: she had let all the farms; and her four elder sons and her married daughter, Jane, having left home, she determined to let the Mansion house, and lands appurtenant to it, and to reside in Germany for the education of her three younger sons, Edmund, Frederick, and Henry; and this determination she carried out, leaving England in April 1836, with her two unmarried daughters and three younger sons. She took up her residence with them at Mannheim, where they remained one year; then, finding the place to be unhealthy, they moved to Darmstadt, and, after remaining there for another year, they went to Coblenz. The result of their residence in Germany has been already stated.

Mrs. Vyner died on the 18th May, 1856, at Leamington, where she had been residing with her eldest daughter since 1847. She was buried at Wappenbury on the 23rd May, 1856. On her death the Eathorpe Estate passed into the possession of her eldest son,

Robert Thomas Vyner, who was educated at Rugby, and Oxford, where he graduated in 1829. With a considerable taste for literature, chiefly of the old School, the instinct of the Venatores strongly prevailed in him. Devoted from boyhood to field sports he became, in after life, a proficient

in most of them; but especially in Fox-hunting, which he studied minutely as a science; and he was allowed to be the best amateur huntsman of his day. He learned the first rudiments of Fox-hunting, when a mere boy at Rugby School: during his summer holidays he was accustomed to go out Cub-hunting at early dawn with Wood (familiarly called Jack Wood) at that time the huntsman of the Warwickshire hounds. Wood taught him to whip in, and use his voice, and how to work properly with hounds in those great Warwickshire Woodlands: and here he learned lessons, which were of incalculable use to him in after years, when he was hunting his own hounds.

Mr. Vyner hunted his Native County, North Warwickshire, for several seasons; and there are many extraordinary runs recorded during his Mastership, which it would be out of place here to describe: it may be stated however that his unflinching perseverance with afternoon foxes in those much dreaded Woodlands frequently yielded some capital late-in-the-day runs, which, though not agreeable to everybody, were the delight of those, who were as keen sportsmen as himself. And he was not only a huntsman, but his perfect knowledge of breeding, feeding, drafting and all other the Arcana of kennel management, was the admiration of the Houndsmen of his day.

In 1839 Mr. Vyner married Emily, daughter of James Oswin, Esquire, by whom however he had no children.

After leaving Warwickshire, he hunted the Holderness Country, where he had excellent sport; but at length the sinews of war became contracted, and finding himself unable, from want of adequate means, to pursue his favourite Sport in the style he wished, he relinquished it, and commenced writing upon hunting and other kindred subjects. He was the Author of "*Notitia Venatica*," a well-written and most

practical work on Foxhunting. He was also for many years a Contributor to most of the Sporting Periodicals of the day under the signature of "Actæon." He was an excellent Shot, and a most successful Trapper of wild animals and birds, both in England and France, and during a residence in Wales he trapped several Marten Cats, which are the wildest and most scarce of our wild animals now remaining, and many a night, "*teneræ conjugis immemor*," did he spend in Badger hunting, catching the Badgers with nets of his own making, into which he drove them with terriers, of which he had a famous breed: and he most certainly shortened his life by a long day's Otter hunting in Oxfordshire, in which he over-fatigued himself, he being at the time upwards of seventy years of age. He was by instinct a Naturalist, and he left at his death a fine collection of stuffed specimens of the animals and birds, which he had trapped and shot, principally during the latter portion of his life.

Besides enjoying more really good hunting in the best English hunting Countries, (as well as in some of the worst), than falls to the lot of most men; he spent two years in France, where he went to make himself acquainted with the old and legitimate way of hunting the Wild Boar, the Wolf, and the Stag; hunting with the Packs of the Count de la Rochefoucauld, Count d'Ambrojaques, and the Marquis de McMahon, and others. He was all his life long a breeder of Game Fowl: and, though Cock-fighting had gone out of fashion, (but not until shortly before the middle of the present [19th] century), he was, like many of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of his day, an ardent lover of that sport.

On Mr. Vyner coming into possession of the Eathorpe Estate, it was so heavily incumbered with Mortgages, and charges for the portions of his Brothers and Sisters, that he found it advisable to sell it, which he did in 1858; and so it passed from the Family, who had up to that time remained

in possession of it since its purchase by William Vyner of Warwick, as before mentioned.

Mr. Vyner lived during the latter years of his life, for a considerable period, at Wheatley in Oxfordshire, and finally at Uckfield in Sussex, where he died on the 6th April, 1879, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and was brought into Warwickshire to be buried. He left no children, but a Widow, who had been his constant companion for forty years.

He now rests with his ancestors in Wappenbury Churchyard, in the immediate vicinity of some of those ancient woods, which have so often rung with the echo of his tuneful voice.

“—— Quando ullum invenient parem ?
 “ Multis ille quidè̃m flebilis occidit ;
 “ Nullis flebilior quàm Venatoribus.”*



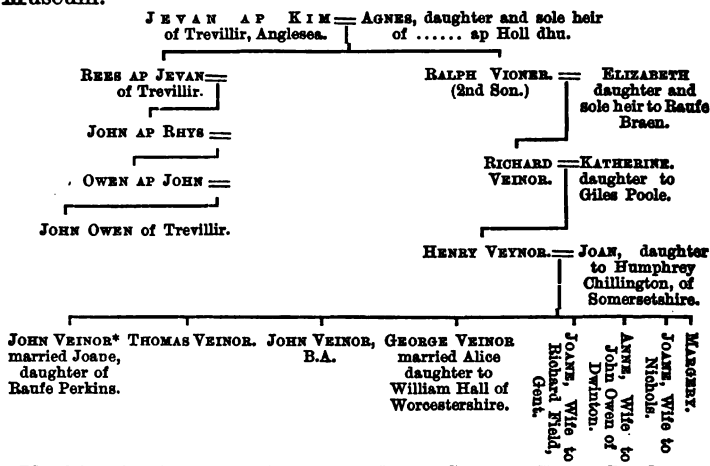
* “—— Oh when shall we
 “ Ever to him an equal see ?
 “ Bewept by many he is gone,
 “ But, of them all, bewept by none
 “ More than by you ‘Venators’ all.”

*A free adaptation from Horace's “Ode on
 the Death of Quinctilius.”*

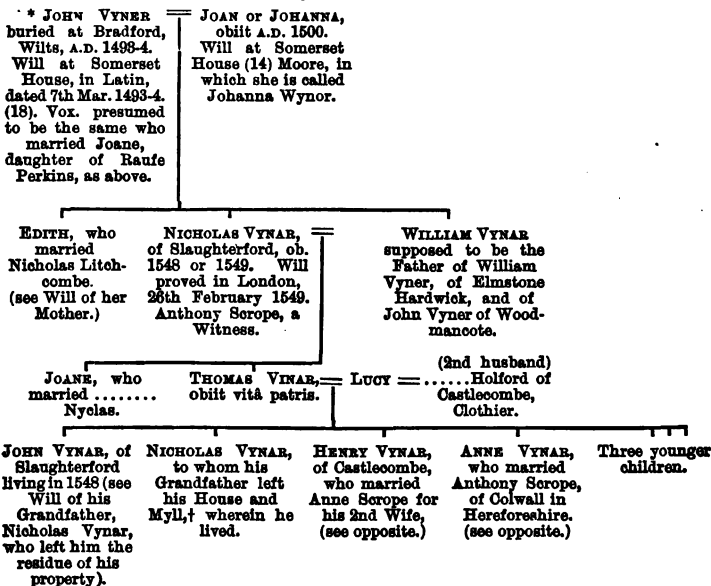
APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A. (Page 14.)

This Welsh descent is copied from the Herald's Visitation of Salop, A.D. 1584. Harl: M.S. 1396, p. 420, in the British Museum.

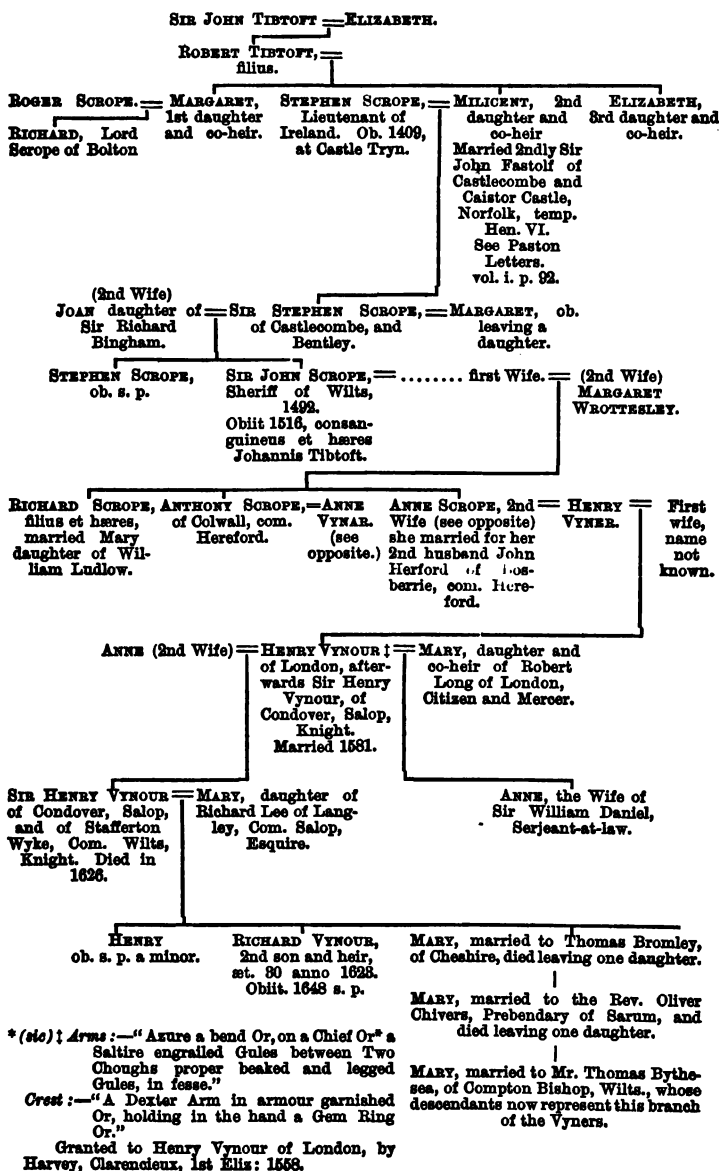


The following is taken chiefly from Wills at Somerset House, London.



† This Mill was the subject of litigation in the Reign of Elizabeth (see proceedings in Chancery W. w. 19, in which Henry White was Plaintiff and John Viner was Defendant) by a Lease which it was alleged Defendant had assigned to the Plaintiff. (Wilton.)

Visitation of Wilts. A.D. 1565—1623 from Harleian M.SS.
1443, pp. 45b. and 110; and 1165, p. 26, in British
Museum.



APPENDIX B. (Page 13.)

I.

1543. 1544

DE BANCO ROLL, MICH. TERM, 6 & 7 ELIZ: PART 3 M: 1727.

Translation from the Abbreviated Latin.

“Gloucestershire. (to wit.) John Vyner of North Cerney in the County aforesaid, husbandman, was attached to answer William Fyfeld concerning a plea why “vi et armis” he entered upon his Farm, being the site of the Manor of North Cerney, and three hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture, and common of pasture for five hundred sheep with the appurtenances in North Cerney, which Edward late Archbishop of York demised to Richard Tretton and his Assigns for a term which had not yet expired, and which the aforesaid William holds on the demise of Richard Byston, which same Richard held on the demise of Richard Taylor, which same Richard Taylor held on the demise of Joan Vyner, Widow, which aforesaid Joan held it as Administratrix of the goods and chattels of John Vyner her late husband, which same John Vyner held it on the demise of the aforesaid Richard Tretton, and ejected him out of his said Farm, and other wrongs did to him to the grave damage of the said William, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen now, &c. And thereupon the same William by Thomas Carpenter his Attorney complains that the aforesaid late Archbishop was seized of the aforesaid Site of the Manor aforesaid and of the Tenements and common of pasture aforesaid with the

appurtenances in his demesne as of fee in right of his Archbishopric aforesaid. And so then being seized on the 21st day of September in the 32nd year of the reign of our Lord Henry late King of England the eighth after the Conquest at North Cerney aforesaid demised and to farm let the Site of the aforesaid Manor tenements and common of pasture aforesaid with the appurtenances unto the said Richard Tretton to hold to the same Richard and his assigns from the same 21st day of September in the 32nd year aforesaid to the end and term of 51 years thence next ensuing and fully to be completed by virtue of which demise the same Richard into the site tenements and common of pasture aforesaid entered and was then in possession, and the same Richard being so then in possession on the 22nd day of November in the 36th year of the reign of the aforesaid late King Henry 8th at North Cerney aforesaid demised and granted the whole of his Estate term and interest which he then had to come of and in the said site tenements and common of pasture aforesaid with the appurtenance to the said John Vyner now deceased by virtue of which grant the same John into the Site tenements and common of pasture aforesaid with the appurtenances entered and was then in possession. And the same John being so then in possession on the 18th day of December in the 38th year of the Reign of the aforesaid late King Henry VIII, at North Cerney aforesaid died intestate; after whose death, to wit, on the 26th day of April in the first year of the Reign of our Lord Edward late King of England the sixth, Admōn of all the goods and chattels which were of the same John Vyner at the time of his death by one Hugh Whyttington, Bachelor of Laws, Commissary of John then Bishop of Gloucester, Ordinary of that place, at Cirencester in the County aforesaid was committed to the aforesaid Joan, by which the same Joan into the aforesaid Site tenements and common of

1540

1544

1548

pasture aforesaid with the appurtenances, as administratrix of the Goods and Chattels aforesaid, entered and was then in possession, and the same Joan so then being in possession on the 18th day of May in the first year of the reign of the aforesaid late King Edward VI., at North Cerney aforesaid demised and granted her whole Estate term and interest which she then had to come of and in the aforesaid Site tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard Taylor, by virtue of which grant the same Richard into the aforesaid Site tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances entered and was then in possession, and the same Richard so then being in possession on the 28th day of October in the 3rd and 4th years of the Reigns of our Lord Philip and Lady Mary late King and Queen of England at North Cerney aforesaid demised and granted his whole Estate interest and term of years, which he then had to come of and in the said Site tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances, unto the aforesaid Richard Byston by colour of which grant indeed the same Richard Byston into the aforesaid Site, tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances entered and was then in possession, And the same Richard Byston so then being in possession on the 3rd day of November in the 3rd and 4th years of the aforesaid Reigns of the late King and Queen at North Cerney aforesaid demised and granted his whole Estate interest and term of years which he then had to come of and in the aforesaid Site tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances to the same William Fyfeld, by colour of which grant indeed the same William into the aforesaid Site tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances entered and was then in possession until the said John Vyner the now defendant on the 7th day of December in the first year of the Reign of our lady now the Queen, vi and armis, &c.,

into the aforesaid Site of the Manor of North Cerney aforesaid and the tenements, and common of pasture aforesaid with the appurtenances, which the aforesaid Edward late Archbishop of York demised to the aforesaid Richard Tretton and his Assigns for a term which has not yet expired, and which the aforesaid William holds on the demise of the aforesaid Richard Byston, which the same Richard held on the demise of the aforesaid Richard Taylor, which the same Richard Taylor held on the demise of the aforesaid Joan Vyner, widow, which the aforesaid Joan held as Administratrix of the Goods and Chattels of the aforesaid John Vyner her late husband, which the same John Vyner held on the demise of the aforesaid Richard Tretton, entered and the same William Fyfeld ejected from his said farm, and other wrongs, &c., to his heavy damage, &c., and against the peace, &c., whereby he hath suffered loss and damage to the value of 100 marks and thereupon he brings his Suit, &c., And the aforesaid John Vyner the now defendant by John Stokes his Attorney comes and defends the force and injuries &c., And saving all just exceptions &c., asks leave to plead in the Octaves of St. Hilary and it is granted &c. The same day is given to the aforesaid William Fyfeld, &c.

 II.

1543. 1544

DE BANCO ROLL, MICHAELMAS 6, 7, ELIZ. PART 2,

MEMBRANE 933, DORSO.

“Gloucestershire (to wit). John Vyner late of North Cerney in the County aforesaid, husbandman, was summoned to answer Thomas Taylor, Clerk, of a Plea that he do restore

to him goods and chattels to the value of Ten pounds, which he wrongfully detains from him, that is to say

One feather bed,
One bolster,
One coverlet,
One other coverlet,
One pair of linen sheets,
Two pairs of woollen blankets,
One chair,
One table cloth,
And two napkins

that is to say, at North Cerney, which were taken on 6th December Anno I Elizabeth and are still withheld.

Deferred to Hilary Term.



APPENDIX C. (Page 14.)

EXTRACTS FROM TAX ROLLS.

- 1324
 "Somerset."—A^c. 1 Edw^d. III. No. 1^g membrane 1 Dorso. 1324
 Lynecoumbe—D^r. Willmo Vignour—x^d.
 " 6 Edw^d. III. D^r. Willô le Vinour—ii^a. 1331
 1331
 1331 "Do."—A^c. 10 Edw^d. III.
 Civitas Bathon—D^r. Ricô Vygⁿ.—viii^a.
 D^r. Ricô le Venour—iiij^a. viii^d.
 D^r. Rico le Vingnour—vi^a.

EXCHEQUER, LAY SUBSIDY ROLLS.

- Co. Wilts. No. 1^g/₁₄ [14 and 15th Hen: VIII.] 1522 - 1523
 Hundred de Chippenham—Slawztenfford—
 "Thomas Vynar, in Goodds xx. li., subsid. xx. s."
 "Henry Vyn^{er}, in Goodds—x. li., subsid. v^a."
 "Ditto"—"Colornne"
 Nichu^s Vynar in bon C. li., subsid. C. s.
 "Do. 1^g/₁₄ 26 Hen: VIII. The tithing of Colerne," "Itm. of 1524
 Nicholas Vyn^{er}, this for the moietie of his
 goods taxed in the hoole att C.li., L.s."
 "Do. No. 1^g/₁₄ A, A^c. 37 Hen: VIII., Slaughtonford." 1545
 Itm. Nycholas Vynerd in goods xl. li., Liiij^a. iiij^d.
 Itm. Thomas Vyner in goods xx. li. xxvj^a. viii^d.
 Itm. Anthony Scrope in land iiij. li. viii^a.
 "Castell Come."—Itm. Richard Scrope, Esquier—
 in land iiij. xx. li. viii. li.

"Gloucestershire."—A^o. 36 Hen: VIII. Woodmancote. 1544
Jhon Vyn^{er} in goods viii. li.

"Do." 14 and 15 Hen: VIII. Kempford." 1522 - 1523
Thomas Vynnar—x. li.

"Do." Do. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Cirencester." William Vyno^r—£4.
Richard Vyno^r—£13.

1543 - Do. 35th Hen: VIII. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Do. Richard Vin^{er}—£4.

1544 Do. 36th Hen: VIII. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Do. Richard Vin^{er}—£4.

1544 Do. 1 Elizab: $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Do. William Vin^{er}—£5.

1542. 1543 "Do. 34 and 35 Hen: VIII. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Hardwick" (i.e., Elmstone H.)
William Vyner, £3.

1545. 1546 "Do. 4 and 5 Phil. & Mary $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Do. William Vyner, £5.

1545 "Do. 1 Elizab: $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ Do. William Vyner, £5.

1543 "Do. Chursedon" (Churchdown) 35 Hen: VIII. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$

„ Nicholas Vyno^r in goods ix. li.

„ William Vyno^r in goods iiij, li.

„ Thomas Vyno^r in goods vij, li.

„ John Vyno^r (of the Pole) in goods, xvj, li.

„ William his son, in goods xx^s.

„ Margaret Vyno^r Wedowe, in goods xij, li.

„ John Vyno^r (of the Pale) in goods xx^s.

1545 Do. Newland & Brokestrete $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ 34th Hen: VIII.
Thomas Vyno^r in goods xx^s.



APPENDIX D. (Page 26.)

COPY OF THE WILL OF THOMAS VYNER, OF NORTH
CERNEY, 1600.

In the Name of God, Amen; the 22nd day of November in the yere of our Lorde God 1598 and in the 40th yere of the Raigne of Our Soveraine Laydye Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland Quene, Defender of ye fayth, I Thomas Vinor of North Cerney in the Countye of Gloucester, Yeoman, doe for divers good causes and considerations me hereunto moveing but especially in respecte of mortalitie, institute and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in maner and forme followinge, First I comende and bequeathe my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Saviour and redeemer and my bodie unto the earth from whence it came hoping to be ptaker (partaker) of the joyful resurrection. Imprimis of those worldlie goods wch God of his goodness hath sent me I give and bequeathe to Katherine Vinor my daughter Tenne poundes in money. It^m. I give to Mary Vinor my daughter Tenne poundes in money, It^m. I give to Ann Vinor my daughter in money Tenne pounds all wch severall somes of money my will is shall bee payed unto th^m. my sayed daughters within three monthes next after the day of my decease oute of this life, It^m. I give unto Edith Vinor my daughter in money six pounds.

It^m. I give to Joane Vinor the younger my daughter, in money Six pounds the wch said severall somes of money I will shall be delivered unto them at the full age of xxi. yeres. It^m. my will is further that my Executor or Executrix of this my laste Will shall at his or her owne coste and charges keepe and maintain wth all necessarie meate, drinke, lodginge & apparrell, and bring up in the schoole in

learninge my yongest sonne Thomas Vinor untill he shall be of full age of xv. yeares and likewise to buye and provide for him at their owne proper coste and charges all such bookes as shall be fit and convenient for his learninge for and duringe and unto the full terme and end of the sayed xv. yeares. The rest of all my goodes and chattells as well moveable as immoveable whatsoever not before in this my sayed last Will and Testament given or bequeathed, my debts, legacies and funerall being honestlie paied and discharged I freelie give to Anne my wife whome I ordaine and make the whole and sole executrix of this my laste Will and Testament.

And further my will is that if my sayed wife shall or doe refuse to be stande or doe the office of an Executrix herein accordinge to order of lawe in such case provided. That then Richard Vinor my sonne shall yeeld and pay unto her in money Tenne pounds and as much household stuffe as she best likes, as shall amounte to the some of Tenne pounds more to be judged by foure indifferent men, my overseers to be two of them. And to stand and be full executor himselfe and therein to doe and execute accordinge to the order and forme aforesaide and I doe moreover institute, ordaine and appointe to be supervisors and overseers of this my saide laste Will my loveing neighbour and trustie friende John Teale the elder of Culmdowne and William Ellis als Fawconner of the Parish of Hurdwicke bothe in this Countie of Gloucester and doe give them for their goodwill and painstaking herein Tenn shillings a piece.

Thomas Vynor X O X his marks.

Witnesses of the makeing, signeing and confirming of this will are

Richard Burton.

Edward Tyrol V his marke.

Phillip Pritchard.

Proved at Gloucester 22nd May, 1600.

APPENDIX E. (Page 86.)

INSCRIPTION ON MONUMENT OF SIR THOMAS VYNER, BART.

Copied from Maitland's "History of London."

Qui olim Civitatis hujus inclytissimæ inclytus
erat aurifaber; & Aldermanni, Vice-comitis,
Prætoris, ad Munera, Honores, & Curas evectus,
hic propè jacet.—

THOMAS VYNER, Miles & Baronettus,
Cerneiensibus Aquiloniis in agro Glocestriensi
oriundus, cujus laudes non jactabit hoc Marmor.
Adi, Lector, Fraternitatem Aurifaborum, Hos-
pitium & Christi celeberrimum, utrobique spec-
tatam, Hominis Charitatem, Donis ejus opulentis
sat probatam Videas—

Placide vixit, omnium bonorum quorum
perplurimos Justitiâ suâ celeberrimâ sibi
conciliavit, Inimicos (si habuisset ullos)
Charitate devinctos esse quærebat,—Publico,
privato, secreto, assiduus erat Numinis Divini
Cultor—

Mortalis vitæ tandem pertæsus, anno Ætatis
suæ septuagessimo septimo, quod ei mortale
erat, immortale suum lætè in manus Redemp-
toris exhalavit Maii. ii. A.S. 1665.—

Huic Lector benè vivendi et feliciter
moriendi Vias condisce & præmia—

At the instance of Thomas Vyner, Esq^{re} Clerk of the Patents,
piously desiring to preserve the memory of his dear Father
Sir Thomas Vyner deceased, his Executor Sir Robert Vyner
Knight & Baronet caused this Monument to be set up.

Anno Domini 1672.

INSCRIPTION ON MONUMENT OF THOMAS VYNER, ESQRE.

To y^e Memory of Thomas Vyner Esq^{re} second Son of Sir Thomas Vyner Knight & Baronet, by Dame Honor Daughter of George Humble Esq^{re} of this Parish his second Wife—This Monument was erected at y^e charge of Sir Robert Vyner Knight and Baronet—Sole executor of his last Will & Testament—Ann: Dom. 1673.

*Flos juventutis Corporis pariter & Animi
fulgore pluribus non parùm prælucens, Urbis
& hujus pulcherrimæ Spes ornata, Thomas Vyner
Armiger, Militis & Barónetti ejusdem nominis
Hic jacet Filiorum alter, qui, post varios annos
exteras Nationes lustrando exactos ad Natale
Solum rediit, Patri charrissimus :*

*Ast, Eheu ! Patris mox defuncti citiùs premens
ipse vestigia a suis tristibus plurimum desideratus
ad Cælites anima Cælebs migravit.*

*Quam partem charissimam Corpus ejus
insequendo defessum ad hujus Lapidis metam
moratur. Hoc ipso in Templo, novas cum eâ
expectans Nuptias, quod e cineribus suis inter
primos Instauratores, ipse sumptibus non exiguis
piè resuscitavit.—*

*Abi, Viator, utile sit tibi hoc exemplar ;
et, si potes, ei parilem te habe moriturum.—*

OBIIT. FEB. 5. 1666.

APPENDIX F (Page 46.)

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM VYNER IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
WARWICK—FACING THE ENTRANCE TO THE LADY CHAPEL.

Qui hîc dormit !

Wilhelmus Viner.

Fuit olim illustrissimo Domino Fulconi Domino Broke, per annos
ferè quadraginta, æconomus. Quemque munere suo, summâ fide,
solertiâque defunctum, eo in pretio habuit honoratissimus Baro,
ut hinc petens beatas sedes eum illis accensuerit quibus curam
Testamenti sui delegavit. Vir planè antiquis moribus, et cui
parem, effusâ præsertim dextrâ, vix inveneris. Scholas duas
admodùm horridas, et ruinæ propiores, alteram Norlechæ in agro
Glocettriensi, in hâc urbe alteram, sumptu non exiguo redinte-
gravit et oppido elegantes reddidit. Quin et hanc Warwicensem
perenni sex librarum reditu (ut et hospitium quod est Lemingtoniæ
sesquilibrali) auxit. Magna hæc in censu non magno, quippe
centum annuas non superante, et quatuor filiis futuro patrimonio
cælitibus, mature sibi præmaturè suis, septuagenarius accessit.

Aprilis xxviii., Anno D'ni. M.D.C.XXXIX.

APPENDIX G (Page 58.)

COPY OF EPITAPH ON A BRASS PLATE IN ST. MARY'S
CHURCH, WARWICK, OF WILLIAM VYNER'S FIRST WIFE.

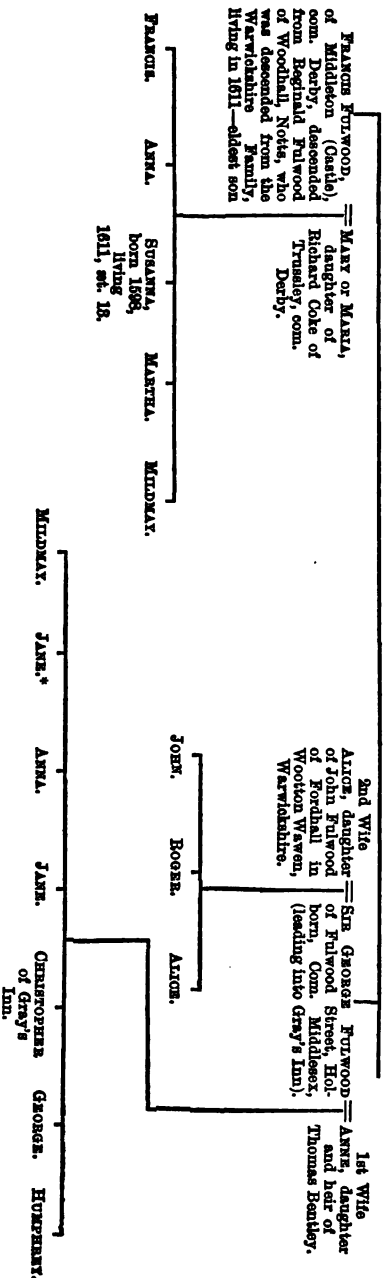
Hic jacet Margareta
Uxor Gulielmi Vyner,
quæ certa spe in
Christo resurgendi
Piè, placidèque,
Deo Animam reddidit
24 die Julii, anno
Domini 1609.

APPENDIX H. (Page 89 and 45.)

FULWOOD OF MIDDLETON, COM. DERRY.

Harl. M.S. 1153, pp. 98b. and 99. It appears that this Family trace their descent from Drugo Normannus, who was Lord and Owner of Whitley, and who had two sons, Robert, the eldest, surnamed de Whitley, and Robert the younger, surnamed de Fulwood. (Note: Fulwood is in Lancashire where, it appears from Lysons, the Family were settled.)

In the Harl. M.S. 1537, a Pedigree is given from which the following is extracted, and it is confirmed by a very full Pedigree given in the Egerton, M.SS., No. 996, p. 40b.



* Probably this Jane died before the birth of her Sister Jane (the 2nd).

APPENDIX I. (Page 48.)

COPY OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM VYNER, OF WARWICK, WHO WAS BAPTIZED AT NORTH CERNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ON THE 31ST OF JANUARY 1569-70, AND DIED THE 28TH APRIL, 1639.

IN the name of God Amen. The twentieth day of July in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred, thirtie and seven, I William Vyner of the Borough of Warwick in the Countie of Warwick, consideringe the uncertainties of this transitorie life, doe in my perfecte memorie (praised be God) make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. First I most humblie commend my Soule into the handes of my Creator, hoping assuredly through the merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour to be made partaker of life everlastinge. And I commend my bodie to the earth whereof it was made.

As touchinge my worldly estate wherewith God hath blessed me I give and bequeath unto the poor of the Borough of Warwick aforesaid the some of tenn poundes of currant mony which I would have bestowed in manner and forme followinge; viz^t every Sunday successively after my decease, untill the said some of tenn poundes be fullie paied, thirteene pennyworth of bread upon thirteene poor folkes, viz^t such as are sick, lame, blinde or comfortless and not able to work, And to the poor of the towne of Ethropp in the said countie of Warwick, I give and bequeath the some of fortie shillings of lawfull mony to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of the Poore of that place for the time beinge.

Item. I bequeath unto Samuell Vyner my eldest sonne and to the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be

begotten All my messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments with all and everie there appurtaining, situate lyinge and beinge within the towne fields, territories, or precincts of Ethropp als Ethorpe in the parish of Wattenbury als Wappenberie in the aforesaid Countie of Warwick and now or late in the tenure or occupation of me the said William Vyner or of my assigns or tenants with all deedes, charters evidences and writings touchinge and concerninge the same premises or any parte or parcell thereof. And for default of such issue to Thomas Vyner my second sonne and the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten. And for default of such issue to Robert Vyner my third sonne and the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten. And for default of such issue to William Vyner my fourth sonne and the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten. And for default of such issue to the right heires of me the said William Vyner for ever. Nevertheless my will and meaninge is that the said landes shall be subject to the yearlie payments hereafter mentioned untill my said son Samuell shall attaine the age of four and twentie yeares, and afterwards for the payment of thirtie pounds per annum of lawfull mony to my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner, for and duringe theiure naturall lives and the longest liver of them, in such sort as is hereafter mentioned and declared, Soe that my son Samuell is not to have or expect anie of the rents and proffitts thereof, the same being amongst other lands, till that his age, to be converted to the good and benefitt of my said three younger sonnes. And my will and meaninge is that in case my said sonne Samuell shall happen to dye before he attaines his age of twentie and four yeares, that then duringe the minoritie of such of my sonnes who by force of the demise aforesaid is to have the inheritance of my said landes in Ethrop after the decease of my said sonne Samuell without issue, my executors

shall take and receave the rents issues and proffitts thereof and converte and employ the same to and for the benefitt of such as shall then be my younger sonnes and the survivor of them, he that hath the inheritance havinge only convenient maintenance of the same duringe his minoritie, for my meaninge is that such of my sonnes who by force of the said demise shall have the inheritance of my said landes in Ethropp come to him by virtue of anie of the remainders to them limited as aforesaid, shall not have anie benefitt of my leases and personall estate, but shall rest contented with his said estate in Ethropp landes, beinge by me accounted as a full advancement to him, And the said leases and personall estate and the whole benefitt thereof shall goe and be employed to and for the raisinge of portions for my younger sonnes, and the survivor of them and not part thereof to be had or taken by such of my sonnes whoe shall have the inheritance of my said landes in Ethropp, and whoe is to receave the rente issues and proffitts thereof, when he shall attaine to his full age of four and twentie yeares accordinge to my intent and true meaninge.

Item. I give unto my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner, and to theire heires and assignes forever, all that meadow called or knowne by the name of Aspe meadow, lyinge in the parish of St. Nicholas, within the precinets and liberties of the Borough of Warwick.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner all my estate and tearme of yeares yet to come of in and to all that Rectorie or parsonage of Northleach in the Countie of Gloucester and all tithes landes tenements and hereditaments whatsoever to the said Rectorie or parsonage of Northleach in the said Countie of Gloucester belonginge or in anie wise appurtaininge, and all my estate interest and tearme of yeares yet to come of in and to certain pasture grounds and salt marsh lyinge and

being within the parish of Frampton in the Countie of Lincoln which I hould by lease made by Fulke late lord Brooke deceased.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner all my estate, interest, and tearme of yeares yet to come of in and to that messuage or tenement with the appurtainances situate and beinge in the high pavement in the Burrough of Warwick aforesaid, together with one acre of meadowe in Barford meadowe which I hould by lease of the Baily and Burgisses of Warwick. And alsoe of in and to one messuage or tenement situate in a streete or place called Rother Chippinge in the said Borough of Warwick which I hould by lease of Sir Thomas Puckeringe, Knight and Baronett deceased. And alsoe of and in all that messuage in the tenure of Richard Moore.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner all my estate and tearme of yeares yet to come of in and to that pasture ground called the Barne Close, beinge a parte of the Seafield lyinge and beinge in the parish of St. Maries in Warwick aforesaid which I hould by lease from the right honoble. Robert Lord Brooke. Neverthelesse my will and meaninge is that my said executors hereafter named and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of the survivor of them shall and may yearlie duringe the minoritie of my saide sonne Samuell take and receave all the rents issues and profitts of all my said messuages landes tenements tithes and hereditaments and other the premises with all and every theire appurtaining. And after his full age of twentie and four yeares shall take and receave the profitts of all the rest of the said landes and leases not to him the said Samuell devised for and duringe all the minoritie of my said younger sonnes to the end and purpose and upon trust and confidence that

my said executors and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of the survivor of them after the payment of my debts legacies and funerall expenses shall and will yearlie duringe the minoritie of my said sonnes or untill they shall be putt to some good trades pay out of the said rents issues and proffitts such competent somes of mony as in their discretion shall be thought meet and convenient for the education and keepinge of my said sonnes att schoole with convenient meate drinke apparell bookes and other necessities fitting for their age and condition.

Item. I will that the residue and surplusage of the proffitts of my said landes and leases which shall yearlie remaine duringe the minoritie of my said three younger sonnes with all such mony as I shall have att the time of my decease and all other my goodes and chattells, my debts legacies and funerall expenses and other necessarie charges in and about my children and executors of this my last will and testament deducted, shall equallie be parted and divided betweene my said sonnes Thomas, Robert and William Vyner, or the survivor of them, when the youngest of my said three sonnes shall attaine and come to his age of twentie and four yeares, and in the meantime such surplusage which shall be over and above their education monyes shall be putt out for the best advantage and benefitt of my said sonnes Thomas, Robert and William Vyner or the survivor of them Provided allwaies notwithstandinge and my plaine intent and meaninge is that if it happen that anie of my said three younger sonnes shall at anie time before such devision made as aforesaid by the death of their elder brother or brothers become owners in possession of my said landes in Ethropp by virtue of this my last will and testament, that then such sonne shall have noe benefitt of anie devise to him formerlie made, either of leases or anie other personall estate, but that the said severall devises as to him shall cease and determyne and the whole

benefitt of my said leases and personall estate shall come to his other younger brother or brothers. Any thinge in this my last will before mentioned to the contrarie hereof in anie wise notwithstandinge.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and William Vyner and to their assignes for and duringe the naturall lives of them and the longest liver of them one Annuitie or yearlie rent charge of thirtie poundes of lawfull money to be betweene them equallie divided and to be issuinge and paid out of all my landes tenements and hereditaments lyinge and beinge in Ethropp aforesaid the said some to be paid at the twoe usuall feasts of St. Michaell the Archangell and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Marie by even and equall portions. And the first payment thereof my will is shall begin att such of the said feasts as shall first happen and come nexte after my said sonne Samuell Vyner or he to whome the inheritance of my said landes in Ethropp shall come by virtue of this my last will and testament shall attaine unto the age of twentie and four yeares. And if the said rent charge or annuities of thirtie poundes or anie parte thereof shall be behinde or unpaid by the space of one monthe nexte after anie of the said feasts in which it ought to be paid beinge lawfullie demanded that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, and William Vyner and the Survivor or Survivors of them into the said landes tenements and hereditaments hereby formerlie charged or into anie parte or parcell thereof to enter and distraine and the distresse and distresses there soe had and taken to leade drive and carry away and the same with them to keepe and detaine untill they shall be fully satisfied and paid the said annuities or rent and all such arrears as shall be behinde and unpaid, Provided allwaies that anie of my said sonnes Thomas, Robert or William shall happen to dye before he

shall accomplish the age of four and twentie yeares, then I will that the portion of him soe dyinge shall be and remaine to such other of my said sonnes Thomas, Robert and William as shall then be lyvinge. And if anie of my said sonnes shall be found fitt and have a disposition and desire rather to bestowe his or theire time in studdie or learninge att either of the universities than to be putt to anie trade my will and meaninge is that everie of them beinge at the universitie shall be paied yearlie untill he accomplish the age of twentie and four yeares the some of twentie and six poundes thirteen shillings and fourpence currant mony and after that age accomplished such portion as by this my last will and testament is appointed to him or them. And my will and desire is that such of my said sonnes as shall not be found fitt for the universitie shall be putt to some good trade after they have attained to theire severall ages of fieteene yeares or thereabouts, and such somes of mony as are to be given with them for theire plaicinge to be disbursed by my said executors or the survivor of them out of such rent and revenues as shall be yearlie issuinge and cominge out of my said landes and leases formerlie devised for that purpose as aforesaid.

Item. My will and meaninge is that my landes tenements not leases at the time of my decease shall be lett for yearlie rent, securitie beinge taken for the keepinge of the same in good repaire. And touchinge my plate lynnyn household stuffe and implements of house, and all other my goods and chattells not herein bequeathed I will that the same in some convenient time after my decease be sould and the monyes cominge thereof to be putt out to and for the best advantage and benefitt of my said three younger sonnes. And further my will and meaninge is that if my said sonne Samuell shall at anie time before hee attaine the age of thirtie yeares alien or sell away my said lands in Ethropp to him and the heires

of his bodie so devised as aforesaid that then he shall paie or cause to be paid out of such monyes so raised or to be raised out of the sale thereof unto such of my other sonnes as shall be lyvinge at the time of the sale thereof the some of six hundred poundes of lawfull English mony within twoe monthes after the sale thereof. And if he shall not sell all the said landes but parte thereof, that then for every acre thereof which he shall sell before that age he shall paie or cause to be paid the some of five poundes to his said brothers within twoe months after such sale made. And the said monyes soe payable my meaninge is shall be equallie divided amongst my said younger sonnes as shall be lyvinge at the time of such sale thereof.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my sister Marie Moore the some of twentie Marks and to her daughter my Cosen Sara Moore tenn poundes, and to my sister Edith Egg tenn poundes of currant mony.

Item. I give and bequeath to my lovinge Neece Marie Vyner daughter of my brother Thomas Vyner my best watch with the silver case cutt in squares, and to my lovinge neece Mrs. Moore the wife of my nephewe Mr. Samuell Moore my round watch with the silver case thereof heartely prayinge them to have a care of my sonnes when they shall grow upp and be disposed of to trades.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my lovinge brother Mr. Thomas Vyner Citizen and Goldsmith of London the some of five poundes of lawfull mony to make him a ringe heartely prayinge and desiringe him that as he hath showed himself most lovinge and kinde to all our poore kindred soe he will nowe continue his brotherlie love and care of me in the education and trayninge upp of my children in such good trades as in his discretion shall be thought fittest for them assuringe myselfe that God will recompence his charitable care toward my children with many blessing to his owne.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my lovinge nephewe Mr. Samuel Moore Citizen and Goldsmith of London five poundes of lawfull mony to make him a ringe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my worthie friend Michaell Mallette, Squier, my diamond ringe in token of my thankfullness for many favoures received from him.

Item. I doe make my said brother Thomas Vyner and my said nephewe Samuell Moore Executors of this my last will and testament not doubtinge of their care and faithfull endeavoures for performance thereof.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my lovinge friendes Mr. Henrie Simpson, Vicar of Northleach, Mr. Charles Worthington and Mr. Francis Edes of Warwick and Mr. Thomas Greeve of Warwick fortie shillings apeece intreatinge them to be supervisors of this my last will and testament. And in further consideration of the paines to be taken by my said executors and supervisors I doe hereby declare that they shall have such allowance as in the discretion of my said executors shall be thought fitt and convenient from time to time for their severall paines and travells in and about the execution of this my last will and testament not meaninge that my said executors shall be urged to anie strickt accompte upon oath for their receipts and payments in and about the performance of my said will but only to such accompte as upon their faithes and consciences they will make and voluntarie deliver upp.

Item. My will and meaninge is that my deedes and writings shall be and remain in the hands and custodie of my said executors or overseers duringe the minoritie of my said sonnes.

Item. I give unto my lovinge neeces Elizabeth Vyner and Marie Moore the somes of twentie poundes apeece of lawfull mony and to my nephewe James Garner tenn poundes of like

lawfull mony to be paied unto them within six months after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Ralph Paine and Thomas Harris my household servants dwellinge with me at the time of my decease the some of twentie shillings apeece with fitt and convenient dyett and lodginge for such time after my decease as to my executors shall be thought reasonable.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my good servant Johan Gleadall tenn poundes of currant mony in regard of her faithfull service to me and her love to my children.

In witness whereof I have to this my last will and testament putt my hand and seale yeoven (given) the day and yeare first above written, (signed) Wj. Vyner.

Signed sealed and published in the presence of us whose names are underwritten.

(Sd.) Robert Norton notar: public: George Webber, Steven Whetley, Amos White, Ursula Webber.

Memorandum that this my last Will formerlie signed sealed and published was likewise soe published together with the Codicill hereunto annexed in the presence of Edward Rainsford senior, William Lapworth, Roger Edes, Edward Tustian, Edward Rainsford junior, Charles Worthington.

A Codicill annexed to this my last will and published with the same as parcell thereof.

And whereas I bought and purchased a cottage or tene-ment and certaine landes in Ethropp aforesaid of one Henrie Clarke whoe bought the same of one Humfrey Davies of Leamington Hastings deceased and for which landes I gave a full and valuable consideration and soe the said landes are freed by decree in chancery of and from such charitable gifte wherewith the same were intended to be charged by the said

Humfrey Davies as by such decree appeareth, yet notwithstanding for that since my purchase made of the said landes it appeareth unto me that the said Humfrey Davies intended to give thirtie shillings per annum for ever out of the said landes whereof he was sometime owner the said thirtie shillings beinge of ancient time the rent of the said landes and which some or rent he intended accordingly to give amongst other landes for and towards the maintenance of certaine poore people to be placed in an hospitall by him appointed to be erected in Leamington aforesaid, I the said William Vyner takinge the same into consideration and beinge unwillinge to anihilate or make voide the intention of the said Humfrey Davies, although I conceive myself noe way ingaged in lawe or equitie to make good the same payinge a full and valuable consideration for the said landes as aforesaid yet havinge an affection to further anie charitable worke doe in like charitie give and devise by this my last will unto such person and persons and their heires as are nominated in anie deede of feoffment made of anie landes or rents given by the said Humfrey Davies to the use of such poore people as are placed or shall att anie time hereafter be placed in the house or hospitall erected for the relief of poore people accordinge to the last will and testament or other acte of the said Humfrey Davies the said yearly rent or some of thirtie shillings of lawfull English mony to be forever hereafter imploied and disposed of to the use of the said poore, and the said thirtie shillings to be yearlie forever hereafter issuinge and payable out of the said landes soe by me purchased of the said Henry Clarke and to be paid att the feast of St. Michael the Archangell yearlie forever hereafter by such of my heires or other persons to whome the said landes soe purchased shall discend or come by way of conveyance or otherwaies.—Wj: Vyner.

Signed sealed and published in the presence of Edward

Rainsford senior, William Lapworth, Edward Rainsford junior, Roger Edes, Charles Worthington, Edward Tustian.

Probatum fuit testamentum cum codicillo suprascripto apud Londinum coram Magistro Wilhelmo Sames legum doctore, Surrogato, venerabilis viri domini Henrici Marten militis legum etiam doctoris, Curæ Prærogativæ Cantuariensis Magister Custodis, sive Commissarii legitime constituti, decimo octavo die Mensis Maiæ anno domini sexcentissimo tricessimo nono, juramentis Thomæ Vyner fratris dicti defuncti et Samuelis Moore executorum in hujusmodi testamento nominatorum, Quibus comissa fuit singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum.



APPENDIX J. (Page 51.)

COPY OF THE WILL OF THOMAS VYNER THE ELDER.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Thomas Vyner, Senior, of Ethrop in the parish of Wappenbury in the County of Warwick, Esquire, being of sound mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following. Imprimis my Soul I bequeath unto God who gave it me hoping for Salvation through the meritts of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my Body to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix herein after named. And as touching the worldly Estate which God in his mercy hath blessed me with I dispose thereof in manner following That is to say I give devise and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife Prudence all and singular my Houses Lands Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever lying and being in Ethrop in the said Parish of Wappenbury and in the several Parishes of Bubbinhull and Warwick in the County of Warwick aforesaid or elsewhere in the Kingdom of England or Ireland. To hold the same for and during the Term of her natural Life without impeachment of or for any manner of wast. And from and after her decease (in case I shall dye without issue of my Body) then I give and devise the same unto Thomas Vyner, Junior, Esquire, my Cousin German and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten or to be begotten. And for want of such Issue I give and devise the same unto my right Heirs for ever. Item I give and bequeath unto my loving Sisters Mrs. Martha Byroh and Mrs. Ffrances Hastings the summe of ffive pounds apeice to buy each of them a Ring. And as for and concerning all and singular my personall Estate whatsoever as also all moneys now due or

hereafter to become due or payable to me out of his Majestie's Exchequer or elsewhere I give and devise the same unto my said loving wife for ever. Provided alwayes and my Will is that my Study of Books which I shall leave at my death shall not at any time after be sold, imbezled or removed from or out of the Mansionhouse of Ethrop aforesaid either by said wife or by any other person whatsoever but that the same shall and may from time to time descend and go to such person or persons to whom my said Estate hereby devised shall at any time hereafter descend or come under penalty that such person so removing, imbezzling or selling the same shall forfeitt and pay to the Church Wardens of the said Parish of Wappenbury for the use of the poore of the said Parish the summe of one hundred pounds. And I heartily wish that those who shall dispose of or imbezell the said Books or any of them contrary to this my Will may never thrive or prosper in this world. And I do hereby constitute my said loving Wife sole Executrix of this my Will hereby revoking all former Wills by me made I declare this my last Will in Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this Eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and one.

Tho: Vyner.

L.S.

Signed sealed published and declared by
the above-named Thomas Vyner as his last
Will and Testament and by us attested in
the presence of the said Thomas Vyner.

Ffisher Holyoake,
Abra: Munott,
William Hodgson,
Robt. Meese.

Proved in London by Prudence Vyner, the Relict of the Deceased, on the 22nd Sept., 1710.

APPENDIX K. (Page 52.)

Baron MANSEL OF MARGAM, County of Glamorgan.

Sir Thomas Mansel, 4th Baronet, was elevated to the peerage 1st Jan., 1712. He *m.*, 18th May, 1686, Martha, daughter and heiress of Francis Millington, Esq. She *d.* 10th June, 1718, and he *d.* 1723, leaving issue three sons and three daughters.

ROBERT,	CHRISTOPHER,	BUSSY.	MARTHA. ELIZABETH	MARY,
<i>m.</i> Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Cloudeley Shovel, Knight. He <i>d.</i> 29th April, 1723. <i>Issue</i> .—Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Baron Mansel, and <i>d.</i> unmarried 1743.	3rd Baron Mansel, <i>d.</i> 1774,, unmarried.	4th Baron Mansel, <i>m.</i> (1st) Lady Betty Harvey, daughter of John, Earl of Bristol, by whom he had no issue; (2nd) Barbara, widow of Sir Walter Blacket, Bart., and daughter of William, Earl of Jersey, and had an only daughter and heiress. He <i>d.</i> in 1750, when the Barony of Mansel became extinct. <i>Issue</i> .—Louisa Barbara, <i>m.</i> George, 2nd Baron Vernon, by whom she had two daughters, who <i>d.</i> in infancy, and a third daughter, Louisa, who <i>d.</i> unmarried in 1786, and her ladyship <i>d.</i> the same year.		<i>m.</i> John Ivory Talbot, Esq., M.P., of Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire, and from this marriage descend the families of Mansel, Talbot of Margam, and Talbot of Lacock Abbey.

APPENDIX L. (Page 52.)

COPY OF EPITAPH ON MRS. BIRCH'S MONUMENT IN
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

M. S.

Martha Birch, Filia Samuelis Vyner, Armigeri, nupta primò
Francisco Millington, Armig^{ro}, deinde Petro Birch, hujus
Ecclesiæ Prebend^o.

Pia, pudica, prudens,
Utrique marito optima conjux.
Obiit xxv. Maiæ, A.D. 1703.
Anno L nata.

APPENDIX M. (Page 54.)

COPY OF EPITAPH ON DR. THOMAS VYNER'S MONUMENT
IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Venerabilis Vir Thomas Vyner, S.T.P., hujus Ecclesiæ
Decanus et Windsorianæ Prebendarius. Illustris genere, pietate
in Deum, venustate ingenii, comitate morum, integritate vitæ
illabatæ longè illustrior, qui sum'o amicorum luctu et mærore
decessit April 11, 1673, æt. 44.

APPENDIX N. (Page 76.)

COPY OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF SIR ROBERT
VYNER, KNIGHT AND BARONET, WHO WAS BORN AT
WARWICK, 1631, AND DIED IN SEPTEMBER 1688.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Sir Robert Vyner of London Knight and Baronet enjoying indifferent health of body and more perfect memorie doe make this my last will and testament in manner following. First, I most humbly bequeath my soule into the hands of my most gracious Creator when hee shall please to call for it, trusting by the meritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour it shall be received into those blessed mansions in heaven and joyned againe with my body at the last day. And for my body my will is that it be decently buried without vaine pomp in my vault in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Streete London. And for those worldly goods and estate God hath pleased to reserve to me after all my greate losses and troubles in this life I dispose of the same in manner following. First I desire that my personall estate that I shall bee possessed of at the time of my death as well as my Houses, Lands, Tenements and Heriditaments in the City of London, And alsoe my Mannors of Swakeleys and Colum, my mansion house and other my houses lands and tenements in the said mannors in the county of Middlesex, and also my mannor of Keggworth and Frolls-worth both in the County of Leicester shall bee all sould to the best advantage by my executors hereinafter named, out of which the cumbrances being first satisfied my will is that soe much of the remainder thereof as shall amount unto thirty pounds per centum upon the principall of my debts shall be paid unto such of my creditors which shall accept of the same, and such further provision for the satisfieing the

residue of their debts as is by mee hereinafter provided, and shall declare such their acceptance under their hands and seales in full satisfaccoon of their debts within twelve months next after my decease. And my will is that such creditors shall bee paid in order as they shall signe and declare such their acceptance and to make up their full debt my will is that whatsoever more is due to them for principall and interest (the said interest being cast up untill the time his Majesty shall have then paid me) shall bee assigned by my Executors to them on his Majesty's Patent for perpetuall Interest at six pounds per cent. per annum charged upon the Hereditary part of the excise granted to me and my assignes. And as touching the overplus of my said estate after the said debts are satisfied as aforesaid I give and bequeath the same to be thus divided, viz^t. To my Executors hereinafter named one-fourth part thereof. To my two nephews Thomas and Robert Vyner sonnns of my brother Samuel Vyner one hundred pounds apeece. The remainder of the three fourth parts, after the said two hundred pounds deducted, to bee divided by equall shares unto my four neeces Mrs. Millington and her sister Frances Vyner, Mrs. Elizabeth Snell and Mrs. Hönnor Leigh and to my nephews Mr. Thomas Leigh and Mr. John Snell. Also to Christ's Hospitall, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas and Bethlehem Hospitalls each one tenth of the said three fourths after the said two hundred pounds deducted, and to take the same as my Executors shall declare their shares to be upon Oath without giving up any particular accompt thereof how the same arises. And my will is that such of my said Legatees herein before named as shall at any time sue my said Executors at law or equity for any part of my estate shall forfeit such of their respective legacies as are herein before given. And I doe hereby give devise and bequeath all my said estate both reall and personall unto my said Executors herein after named in

Trust that they shall sell and dispose of the same with all convenient speed for payment of my said debts and legacies in such manner as is herein before mentioned. And I doe hereby nominate and appoint my loving kinsman Francis Millington of London, Esquire, and Thomas Vyner, Esquire, sonne of Dr. Thomas Vyner, late Deane of Gloucester, deceased Executors of this my last Will and Testament. And I doe hereby revoke and make void all other and former Wills, Devises and Bequests whatsoever by me at any time heretofore made. In witnesse whereof I have this nine-and-twentieth day of August in the fourth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord James the second King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and eight, to this my last will and Testament sett my hand and seale in the presence of the witnesses whose names are hereunder written.

Robert Vyner.

L.S.

Signed, sealed and published by the said Sir Robert Vyner for and as his last will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto sett our hands and seales in the presence of the said Testator, Thomas Leeke, Martha Leeke, Thos: Muddiman.

Will proved the 4th of October, 1688, by Thomas Vyner, nephew of the deceased.

Francis Millington renounces the responsibility 2nd November, 1688.

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## APPENDIX O. (Page 72.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEM<sup>t</sup> made concluded and agreed on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1694 and in Sixth yeare of the Reigne of William and Mary of England &c. King & Queene Defenders of the faith &c. BETWEENE Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> of Ethrope in the County of Warwick Esq of the one part and Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> of the prsh of S<sup>t</sup> Martins in y<sup>e</sup> fields in the County of Middx Esq of the other part as followeth

1.—Imprimis. The said Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> doth for himself his heires Exo<sup>m</sup> & Adm<sup>m</sup> Covenant promise & agree to & with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup>. That he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> will fairly account with Mr Thomas Leigh late of London Merch<sup>t</sup> for the rents issues & proffitts of the Mannor of Tupholme, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Lincolne and premises thereto belonging received by the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh since the decease of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner and will allow unto the said Thomas Leigh to deduct out of the s<sup>d</sup> rents after the rate of sixty pounds per Ann for his trouble & managem<sup>t</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> lands and receiving the rents & proffitts thereof And will also allow and permitt the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh to deduct out of the s<sup>d</sup> rents the sume of One thousand pounds so as the same be within the space of six monthes from the date hereof placed out on Good security in the name of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> In Trust for the sole and separate use of Honour Leigh wife of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh & her Assignes And also that he y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Leigh shall be allowed to deduct out of the said rents what shall appeare due on a bond entered into by S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner for payment of five hundred pounds and Interest to Christian

Leigh And on an other Bond for the like sume of five hundred pounds to S<sup>r</sup> Francis Leigh Sister & Brother of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh And that after all such deductions made he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> will accept of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh his bond for payment of the residue of the s<sup>d</sup> rent & proffitts at the day of the decease of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Francis Leigh or to be deducted out of the Legacy or Legacyes bequeathed by the Will of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner to the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas & Honour Leigh in case y<sup>e</sup> same shall become payable before the decease of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Francis Leigh.

2.—Item. The s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> doth covenant with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup> That he will joine in the settleing the s<sup>d</sup> Mannor of Tupholme on himself and his heires Males & in failure of such issue to the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> & his heires Males for ever in such manner as by learned Counsell shall be advised.

3.—Item. The s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> doth further Covenant as afores<sup>d</sup> That he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> will within the space of one weeke from the date hereof pay unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> sume of five hundred pounds, and five hundred pounds more before the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December & before the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February next or by Christmas next if such sume or sumes shall come to his hands will well and truely pay unto the said Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> all the rest and residue of his debts principall & Interest due to him from the Estate of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner on bonds & Judgments And fifty pounds downe for Law Charges.

4.—Item. The s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> doth further Covenant as afores<sup>d</sup> That he will deliver up unto the s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Vyner all the Deeds belonging to the Estate of the Vyners in the County of Warwick which are now in his custody or

power before the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December next before w<sup>th</sup> time also he will cause an assignm<sup>t</sup> to be made to the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> or such person as he shall appoint of One thousand pounds principall money on the patent granted by King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> to the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner for the proper use of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> his heires and Assignes.

5.—In Consideration whereof the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner sen<sup>r</sup> doth for himself his heires and Assignes covenant & agree to & with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> his heires & Assignes That on payment of what shall as afores<sup>d</sup> appeare Due to him and the performance of the Covenant<sup>s</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> will joine in any deed or deeds for the settleing or conveying the s<sup>d</sup> Mannor of Tupholme to such use and uses as afores<sup>d</sup> as by learned Counsell shall be advised and no otherwise, so as the s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> do not thereby become liable to refund back the monys by him to be received of the said Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup> nor make himself liable to the paym<sup>t</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner's debts nor to any suites or troubles for the same whatsoever And that the rents & proffitts of the said Man<sup>or</sup> & premises shall be and inure to the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> which have growne due since the death of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner free from any Claime or Molestac<sup>o</sup>n of him the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> his heires or Assignes.

6.—Item. The s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> doth further Covenant as afores<sup>d</sup> that on paym<sup>t</sup> of the said severall sumes of money aforementioned he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> will assigne and transfere unto such person or persons as he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> shall appoint all the said Bonds and Judgm<sup>ts</sup> ag<sup>st</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner on which the said sumes are due & to such uses as he shall direct or give such releases or discharges for the same as shall be reasonable.

7.—Item. The s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> doth further coven<sup>t</sup> with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup> That on paym<sup>t</sup> of two hundred pounds divided to the said Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> & Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner his brother deceased within the space of two yeares from the date hereof he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> his heires & Assignes shall & will release or convey unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> his heires & assignes all his & their right claime & demand to any part or parts of the Estate or Estates in the Will of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner mentioned or at any time or times sooner in case an end be made with all the Cred<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner whereby the s<sup>d</sup> 200<sup>s</sup> becomes payable.

8.—Lastly it is is further agreed Betweene both the s<sup>d</sup> parties that in case the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh shall refuse to come to a faire account with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> or to accept of what is in the first clause hereof provided for him Or to joine in any deed or deeds for y<sup>e</sup> Settlement of the s<sup>d</sup> Mannor of Tupholme in such manner as is aforementioned and agreed on or to make an Assignm<sup>t</sup> on their Majestyes Excheq<sup>r</sup> to Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> or such person as he shall appoint for One thousand pounds principall money out of Three thousand three hundred 38<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> now in his name as Trustee for S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner & Thomas Vyner J<sup>r</sup>, his Exec<sup>r</sup> Then and in such case the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup>, is and shall bee at liberty to take all lawfull courses for the recovering of all the arreares of rent due or received by the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Leigh of and from the s<sup>d</sup> Mannor of Tupholme any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

9.—And whereas there is a considerable sune of money covenanted by the now Duke of Leeds by the name of Thomas Earle of Danby to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Vyner payable to Charles Vyner Esq & his heirs And the s<sup>d</sup> Charles Vyner being dead the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> his heir is become entitled to the same butt cannot

as yett recover it. But the s<sup>d</sup> Duke of Leeds hath a Bond of the penalty of Four Thousand pounds conditioned for the paym<sup>t</sup> of 2000<sup>s</sup> & interest. Now the said Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> doth covn<sup>t</sup> with the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup> that in case he the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> shall procure the said Bond to be assigned to the said Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> which he will accept in full discharge of his afores<sup>d</sup> claime he the said Thomas Vyner Sen<sup>r</sup> will give and pay unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Vyner Jun<sup>r</sup> eight shillings for every pound or Twenty shillings he shall obtaine or recover therefrom. In Witness whereof both y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> partyes have hereunto sett their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

This Paper being Stamped  
Sealed and Delivered in the  
presence of

Tho. Vyner.

L.S.

Samuel Lyne }  
Fran<sup>c</sup> Dew } Drawers to  
Mr. Maunder at  
the Ship behind  
the Exchange.

Tho. Vyner.

L.S.

John Huggins.



## APPENDIX P. (Page 88.)

LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT MEESE TO THE WIDOW OF  
THOMAS VYNER THE ELDER.

Madam,

All y<sup>t</sup> I can possibly say in answer to yo<sup>r</sup> third letter relating to Mr. Vyner's affair is this, Yo<sup>r</sup> husband was y<sup>e</sup> heir & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Vyner y<sup>e</sup> Executor of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> who left an Estate in Lincolnshire not devised by y<sup>e</sup> Will of S<sup>r</sup> Robert & would therefore have descended to yo<sup>r</sup> husband as his heir, had not Cap<sup>t</sup> Vyner got assignments of severall Judgments affecting y<sup>t</sup> Estate, & threatned to extend them unless yo<sup>r</sup> husband would agree to convey it to him w<sup>th</sup> he did, in consideracon of the Cap<sup>ts</sup> paying him 7000<sup>£</sup>, being a debt due from S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> husband, as he was Executor to his Bro<sup>r</sup> Robin Vyner y<sup>e</sup> Goldsmith, And Mr. Huggins was agent for both parties in this affair, And when Mr. Vyner yo<sup>r</sup> husband reced of y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> last 2000<sup>£</sup> remaining due of y<sup>e</sup> 7000<sup>£</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> husband leavyed a fyne of y<sup>t</sup> Estate to confirm it to y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> And his son (as I have been informed) Upon his marriage suffred a Recovery (for 'twas by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> agreem<sup>t</sup> entayled upon yo<sup>r</sup> husband) & barr'd y<sup>e</sup> intayl & settled it in Joynture upon his present Wife,

As to Lord Anglesey's debt it vested in y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> as Exec<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> & yo<sup>r</sup> husband had never any pretence to that or any other debts due to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> And y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> having by his will directed it to be layd out in y<sup>e</sup> manner I have twice before mentoned I my self will see 'tis disposed of accordingly Or if you'l write to any freind here to see it don, I will not only inform him of y<sup>e</sup> nature of y<sup>e</sup> whole, more at large, but will w<sup>th</sup> all readiness be assistant to him, But I can noe better explain it to others then I have don to you,

I shall only ad, that what he now requires, he can compell if he pleases & therefore I thinke it much better that it should be don voluntarily & w<sup>th</sup> consent. What I advise you to doe I would (were the case my own) doe my self with all y<sup>e</sup> readiness that could be desired,—And as I have noe interest in advising you, I must leave you to act in it as you please,

Mad<sup>m</sup>

Please to remember me  
to my Cousins.

Yo<sup>r</sup> faithful humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Ro<sup>bt</sup> Meese.

30 No: 1726.

You may be assured (if  
you please) y<sup>t</sup> had I  
or could I conceive y<sup>e</sup>  
least damage would  
accrue to Coz Tōmy I

should never have given you soe many letters under my hand to y<sup>e</sup> contrary, I have heard my cousin Vyner often talke of the right he had to an Estate in Ireland & Cheshire but could never understand how he made it out & am sure there were noe Articles or agreem<sup>t</sup> between them, but what related to the Lincolnshire Estate.

To

Mad<sup>m</sup> Vyner at her house at  
Ethrop  
near Coventry,  
Warwickshire.





APPENDIX Q. (Page 85.)

WAPPENBURY CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

On the outside of the east end of the Chancel there was a Monument to Thomas Vyner, Esq., of Eathorpe, viz.:

Azure a bend Or, two Cornish Choughs in chief, empaling two barrs ermine, a lion passant in chief, Or.

---

P. M. S.

Thomæ Viner de Ethorp.

Armig.

Viri Pii, Integri, & Honesti,

Quem una cum quinq. liberis

Terra tegit Vicina.

Obiit 2<sup>o</sup> die Januarii,

Anno Salutis 1709-10

Ætatis 56

Saxum hoc Qualecunq;

Possuit Uxor Piissima.

This monument was taken down in 1883 on the Chancel being restored, and was removed to the interior of the church on the latter being rebuilt in 1885.

## APPENDIX R. (Page 87.)

## PEDIGREE OF ADAMS.

SIMON ADAMS, of London, merchant, *d.* 1448.

His descendant, SIMON ADAMS, Lord of the Manor of the Great Packham, Essex, *d.* 1593, leaving a Grandson, Simon Adams, who became possessed of Morton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, and *d.* in 1644, leaving a son

The Rev. SIMON ADAMS, born about 1600, = CICYLY ABBYS.  
Rector of Aston-le-Walls

SIMON ADAMS = ANNE, Daughter of  
Morton Pinkney Robert Cooper, Esq.,  
of Lubbenham.

THOMAS ADAMS = ELIZABETH  
born 1639. FLEXNEY.

From whom are descended the Family of  
Adams of Anstey, Warwickshire.

The Rev. SIMON ADAMS = ELIZABETH KNIGHTLEY, daughter  
died 1737. of the Rev. Richard Knightley, of  
Charwelton, Northamptonshire.  
She *m.* for her 2nd husband  
Samuel Leake, Esq. of Litchborough.

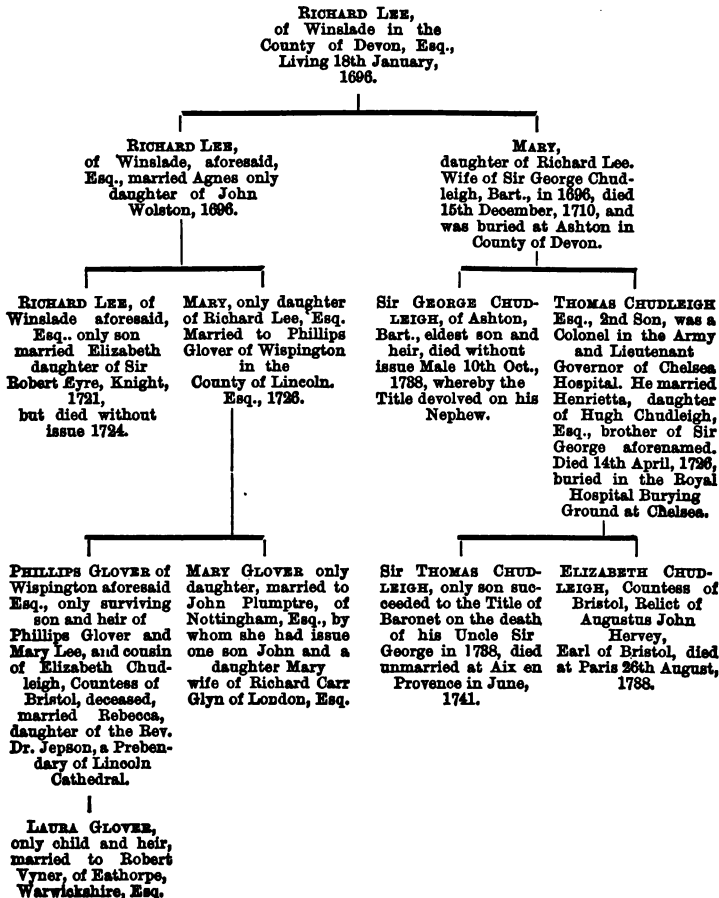
The Rev. KNIGHTLEY ADAMS, M.A. = JANE NEWTON, daughter of the  
of Preston Capes. Rev. Richard Newton, D.D.,  
He *d.* 12th Nov. 1769, aged 71. of Lavendon Grange, Bucks,  
Founder of Hertford College,  
Oxford.

The Rev. SIMON ADAMS, of  
Drayton, Norfolk. JANE ADAMS, *b.* 20th Oct., 1728,  
*m.* 13th April, 1749, the Rev.  
Thos. Vyner of Eathorpe,  
Warwickshire.  
She *d.* 9th Oct., 1803.

JOHN ADAMS. JANE ADAMS.  
*m.* a Mr. Hooper.

APPENDIX S. (Page 94.)

THE PEDIGREE OF PHILLIPS GLOVER, OF WISINGTON,  
ESQUIRE, EXTRACTED FROM A CERTIFICATE FURNISHED  
BY THE HERALDS' COLLEGE.



# ADDENDA.

## Certificates of Marriage.

Sainte Andrewes in Holborne.

Anno Domini

1624.

From our Lady Day, Anno Jacobi xxij.

Licens<sup>d</sup> 8. William Vyner and Shusanna ffulwood

ffacult. weare marryed the 28th of Aprill, 1624

The above is a true extract from the Register Book of Marriages kept in the Vestry of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, E.C., in the County of Middlesex.

GEORGE W. ALLEN,  
CURATE.

Witness my hand

the 8th day of April in the year, 1885.

| 1695  | WEDDINGS.                                                                                                                 |    |  |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--|
| March | Thomas Viner, Esq <sup>re</sup> ,<br>to M <sup>m</sup> . Prudence<br>Hill of y <sup>e</sup> Close<br>y <sup>e</sup> - - - | 12 |  |

I certify that the above is a true copy, extracted from the Register of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

Witness my hand this 25th day of April, 1885.

S. M. LAKIN,

Vicar of The Close of Sarum.

*N.B.—As at the above date the year ended with the 25th March according to present reckoning the correct year of the Marriage will be 1696.*

S. M. L

Certificates of Marriage—*continued*.

"The Rev. Thomas Vyner of Frankton in the County of Warwick, and Miss Jane Adams of this parish, were married the 13th day of April, 1749."

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I certify the above to be a correct copy of the Entry in the Register Book of Marriages in the parish of Preston Capes.

V. KNIGHTLEY, Rector.

April 21st, 1885.

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Christ Church, Midd<sup>x</sup> Register of Marriages.

1799.

Feb<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Robert Vyner Bachelor and  
Laura Glover Spinster both  
of this Parish were Married  
by Banns.

This a true Copy taken the same day  
by me George Ashton, Parish Clerk.



## INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES at Wappenbury.

The following are within a Railing marking the Vaults outside the East end of the Chancel, and were placed there in 1883, by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Vyner.

---

On a large rough block of red granite :—

IN FIVE VAULTS,  
EXTENDING 6 FEET IN LENGTH  
FROM THE CHANCEL WALL, ARE THE  
REMAINS OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY  
OF VYNER, OF EATHORPE, WHO WERE BURIED HERE  
BETWEEN THE YEARS 1666 AND 1811.  
A MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF  
THOMAS VYNER IN 1710, WAS REMOVED, ON THE  
CHANCEL BEING RESTORED, TO THE BAPTISTERY.

---

On a red granite Headstone :—

IN  
AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE  
OF  
ROBERT VYNER, ESQ<sup>r</sup>  
OF EATHORPE,  
WHO DIED 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER, 1823,  
AGED 58,

ALSO OF LAURA HIS WIFE,  
DAUGHTER AND HEIRESS OF PHILLIPS GLOVER, ESQ<sup>r</sup>.  
OF WISINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE,  
WHO DIED 18<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1856,  
AGED 74.

ALSO OF REBECCA GLOVER, HER MOTHER,  
WHO DIED 21<sup>ST</sup> APRIL, 1831,  
AGED 81.

Close to the railing, on the north side of it, on a grey granite Headstone, with Kerbstone round the Vault:—

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
ROBERT THOMAS VYNER,  
WHO DIED AT UCKFIELD, SUSSEX,  
6<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL, 1879,  
AGED 74.

---

On a white marble Tablet, inside the Church on the south wall;—

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
WILLIAM VYNER,  
OF EATHORPE IN THIS PARISH  
WHO WAS BORN  
AT NORTH CERNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
ON THE 31<sup>ST</sup> OF JANUARY, 156<sup>9</sup>/<sub>70</sub>,  
AND DIED AT WARWICK,  
ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL 1639.  
HE PURCHASED THE EATHORPE ESTATE  
WHICH TILL 1858,  
REMAINED IN THE POSSESSION  
OF HIS DIRECT DESCENDANTS  
MANY OF WHOM REPOSE IN THE VAULTS  
BENEATH AND ADJOINING THE CHANCEL  
OF THIS CHURCH  
AND TO HIS AND THEIR MEMORY

This Tablet  
HAS BEEN PLACED HERE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS  
IN THE WILL  
OF THE LAST POSSESSOR OF THE ESTATE  
ROBERT THOMAS VYNER,  
WHO DIED AT UCKFIELD, SUSSEX,  
ON THE 6<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL, 1879,  
AGED 74,  
AND WAS BURIED IN A VAULT  
IN THIS CHURCH-YARD.











